

The Analanche

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CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 11, 1903.

PRISONERS GET AWAY

FOUR MEN ESCAPE FROM CASTLE WILLIAM, N. Y.

They Are Young Men Who Were Serving Sentences for Infractions of Military Law—Continued Firmness in Prices the Feature of Trade Situation.

Armed guards from Governor's Island have been searching the New York river for four military prisoners who escaped the other night from Castle William. The missing men are Frank Harvey, 30 years of age, of the Second Artillery; Michael J. McCarthy, 32 years of age, of the Eleventh Infantry; Fred Simond, 22 years of age, of the Seventh Artillery; and Carl Decker, 24 years of age, of the Seventh Artillery. The men were imprisoned for infractions of the military law, and with the exception of McCarthy would have been released in the year 1900. McCarthy's term expires in 1901. With the exception of Simond the prisoners were employed in the kitchen and they were allowed access to their cells during the day. It is the opinion of the officers that some time during these trips they managed to secure for themselves a file or saw blade.

UNDIMINISHED TRADE ACTIVITY.

Prices Continue to Show Great Firmness—Many Few Features.

The following report is made by Bradstreet's: "Exceptional firmness in prices at the highest level as regards general staple values yet reached, a seasonably small rate of business mortality, undiminished industrial activity, perhaps most manifest in all branches of trade in which iron, steel and other metals enter, and large bank clearings, reflecting to some extent the improved tone of stocks, but likewise large payments on previous profitable business are among the features not necessarily new, but still noteworthy, reflected in trade advices. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,155,047 bushels, against 3,570,000 bushels last week. Since July 1 corn exports aggregate 100,140,425 bushels, against 186,697,320 bushels during the same period a year ago."

KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mount. Placed Their Bodies in the Barn. John F. Mount, formerly trustee of Windy township, Ind., fatally shot his wife and then turned the weapon on himself, dying almost instantly. The deed was committed in a barn a quarter of a mile from the family residence, which is four miles west of Scottsburg. A young son who went to the barn to feed the stock found his father dead and his mother unconscious with a bullet hole in her right temple. Faint signs of life were detected in the latter, but she died before physicians arrived and without regaining consciousness. Mr. Mount lately resigned as trustee of Windy township because of ill health and temporary mental derangement, for which he was being treated by a specialist in Louisville.

Race for the Pennant.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Brooklyn	30	11
Chicago	28	13
Baltimore	26	15
Philadelphia	26	15
St. Louis	27	14
St. Paul	22	19
Detroit	21	20
Minneapolis	21	20
Indianapolis	21	20

Arkansas River Overflows.

One of the worst floods in the history of southern Kansas has been a deluge of railroad tracks and thousands of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed. Two deaths are reported from the floods. At Peck, Neeley Duncan, while attempting to cross a swollen stream, was drowned. At Goddard Harry Hills, while attempting to rescue his brother from the river, was caught by a sudden rise and drowned.

Higher Wages for 45,000.

Forty-five thousand men employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industries throughout the country are about to receive an average advance of 25 per cent in wages. This is the net result of a conference between manufacturers and a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which closed in Detroit.

Cleveland Cars Tied Up.

Nine hundred employees of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company went on strike and completely tied up fourteen lines. Several small riots took place and two men were hurt.

Canal Commission Appointed.

The President has appointed a commission of nine members, headed by Rear Admiral John G. Walker, to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Train Goes Through Bridge.

A freight train on the Texas Pacific plunged through a wooden bridge at Eastland. The wreck caught fire. Brinkman Calkins was killed.

Boston Sails for Home.

The cruiser Boston has sailed for San Francisco from Manila with time-expired seamen and officers whose tour of sea duty is ended.

Jackpot Makers on a Strike.

Twenty-five hundred children's jacket-makers, employed by contractors or middlemen in the event shops of the east side of New York, struck to compel an increase of wages. The increase asked for will average about 30 per cent.

Cassatt Succeeds Thomson.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia was unanimously elected president to succeed the late Frank Thomson.

Strangled and Robbed.

Martin Meier, an aged Swiss resident of Chicago, was found bound, gagged and strangled to death on the pantry floor of his home, where he had been left by his murderers after they had thoroughly ransacked the cottage for the wealth it was supposed to contain.

Anti-Trust Convention.

Gov. Sayers of Texas has sent a telegram to all the Governors and Attorneys General of the Southern States announcing that he has called an anti-trust convention to meet in St. Louis Sept. 20 for the purpose of securing concerted action against trusts.

FOUNDER OF NEW SECT MOBBED.

Older Higgins Is Tarrad and Feathered by Maine Citizens.

In the hamlet of Levant, ten miles from Bangor, Me., George W. Higgins, an evangelist, was called from his home at midnight Monday by a crowd of masked citizens, dragged on his back over a rough road for a quarter of a mile, stripped and covered with a thick coat of tar and feathers and then ridden on a rail to a neighboring village, two miles away, and left to his fate. Higgins made his way back home dressed in his coat of tar and feathers and a pair of stockings. The trouble grew out of a new religious sect which has come into existence there known as "the Holy Ghost and United States congregation." Higgins succeeded in making a number of converts. It is the rule that converts must give up all their earthly belongings, turning over their money and property to the leaders of the movement, and depending upon Providence alone for everything they need to support life. Prominent citizens ordered Higgins to leave town, but he did not go, and Monday night's work was the manifestation of their efforts to stop what they call a "fool religion."

HIG INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCT.

United States Now Stand Second Only to the United Kingdom.

The coal production and consumption of the world during the past fifteen years are presented in some tables prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics. These show that, while the United Kingdom is still the largest coal producer, the United States is a close second and if the present rate of gain is continued will soon become the leading coal producing country of the world. The coal production of the United Kingdom in 1897 was 202,000,000 tons, that of the United States 170,000,000 tons, Germany 100,000,000, France 86,000,000, Belgium 22,000,000, Austria-Hungary 12,000,000, Russia, nearly 10,000,000, Australia, nearly 6,000,000, Japan, over 5,000,000, British India, 4,000,000, Canada, nearly 4,000,000, and Spain, 2,000,000. No other country reached 1,000,000 tons in production.

TWO SWINDLERS GET \$5,000.

Shrewd Men Victimize Louisville German Insurance Bank.

The German Insurance Bank of Louisville was victimized out of \$5,000 Monday afternoon by two well-dressed young men. Just before the hour for closing the banks the assistant cashier of the German Insurance Bank was being visited by a young man and asked if he could accommodate the Citizens' National Bank with \$5,000 in currency. On being answered in the affirmative the inquiring party said he would send two young men around to get the money. Shortly afterward two young men appeared at the bank with a check for \$5,000 bearing the supposed signature of the cashier of the Citizens' National Bank. The assistant cashier counted out the money to the young men. When the check reached the clearing house it was discovered to be a forgery.

LAKE BOAT BURNS.

Passenger Steamer R. G. Stewart Destroyed by Flames.

The trim passenger steamer R. G. Stewart, from Hancock to Duluth, is an eighty-five ton tugboat on Michigan Island, one of the Apostle group. The hull of the boat struck at midnight Saturday, and while the vessel was pinned fast, flames assailed her and she was burned to the water line. The fire broke out Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and the passengers barely had time to escape with the clothing they happened to have on. One of the crew was drowned in escaping from the burning boat. The rest, with the three passengers, were saved.

DEBARAS ARE CONVICTED.

Baron and Baroness Used the Mails to Defraud British Subjects.

Baron Edgar de Baras and wife were found guilty in Chicago of twenty-five counts in five indictments for using the mails for the purpose of defrauding residents of Great Britain. The postoffice inspectors have had a nine months' chase after the pair, and finally located them in St. Augustine, Fla. No months ago the British consul in Chicago called the attention of the postoffice officials to a swindle being enacted of British subjects. With difficulty the crime was traced to the DeBaras. The couple had their mail sent to Connecticut, and lived in Florida.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS MEET.

Annual Communion of the Sect Held in the Boston Church.

The annual communion service of the mother-church of Christian Scientists in Boston, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was held Sunday. The service was on the subject of the sacrament. The membership enrolled on the books of the mother church on May 29, 1902, was 12,114. There were about 350 communicants. This will make now a total membership of nearly 15,000.

\$600 SWORD FOR FUNSTON.

Admiral of Gallant Kansas in Kansas to Honor Him.

On his return from Manila Gen. Funston will be presented with a \$600 sword by his admirers in Kansas. A fund of this amount has been contributed in amounts ranging from 10 cents to \$10. An order for a specially made and engraved sword has been placed with an Eastern house.

Married in Secret.

It has leaked out that Miss Helen Kian Walder, the Honolulu heiress, who has gained fame through her humane work in the Hawaiian Islands and her eccentricities abroad, was secretly married to a man named Joseph C. Craft, manager of the Pacific Cigar Company, at the Hawaiian capital.

Odd Freak of Lightning.

At Zanesville, Ohio, during a heavy thunder storm a stable was struck by lightning and one of the two horses standing side by side was killed, while the other was unhurt. The report so frightened Mrs. Minnie Baum, who lived a few hundred yards away, that she died almost instantly.

Terrific Heat in New York.

This is without doubt the hottest June month New York has ever known. Prostration and illness are numerous. The wave is general over all the country east of the Mississippi.

Declares Them Forgeries.

Articles on suspicion, bearing Senator Foraker's name, which were sent to the Century Magazine and were found to be forgeries, have been declared forgeries by the Senator.

Dragged to Death.

At Kalida, Ohio, John Hildner was training a colt hitched to a cart, when the colt ran away. Hildner became entangled in the lines and was dragged to death.

Noted Railroad Man Dies.

Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died Monday evening at his home at Merion, Pa.

Indian Flogged to Death.

There was much excitement among the Indians at Santa Rita, Ind. T. Saturday, when at dusk John May, a Choctaw, was flogged to death. The punishment inflicted on May was for "cattle stealing" and was in accordance with an

old Choctaw law, which provides for the giving of 100 lashes on the bare back of any member of the tribe found guilty of the crime of cattle stealing. May was caught in the act of driving several head of cattle over the property of another Indian, to the railroad station. He was at once arrested, tried and found guilty, the sentence being that he be tied to a stake and flogged. If an Indian withstands the severe punishment meted out to him in 100 lashes he is given his freedom, but few have the property of this punishment. May was flogged in the presence of several hundreds of Indians. A number of Creeks and Choctaws witnessed the flogging, but no whites were admitted to the spectacle. When the fiftieth stroke was applied May made frantic efforts to wrench himself from the post, the blood fairly pouring from the streaks of flesh on his back. As the seventieth lash was given he collapsed and lay limp at the stake. He was unconscious at the eightieth stroke, and at the eighty-sixth it was found that he was dead.

GREAT FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Colorado River and Tributaries Swollen by Heavy Floods.

The Colorado river and its tributaries are the highest they have been for years, and great destruction of property lying in the path of the floods has already resulted. The water is flowing over the great dam at Austin, Texas, to a height of twelve feet. The dam was constructed at a cost of \$1,600,000, and the great flood is apparently having no effect upon it. Behind the dam extends a sea of water eighty feet deep, forty miles long and one mile wide. At Kingsland a rise of eighteen feet is recorded. Marble Falls has been almost washed away. The bridge at that place and two other bridges in the vicinity have been carried away and the water works power house is a total wreck.

BOND ISSUE INVALID.

Famous Sny Island Case Is Settled in Supreme Court.

The holders of \$350,000 worth of bonds issued by the Sny Island district of Illinois have been told by the supreme court of the United States that the bonds are invalid. The case arose from the present owner of the land, according to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision rendered at Milwaukee. The suit has been in the courts since 1878 and was considered of such importance that Justice Harlan of the Supreme bench went from Washington to sit in the case. According to the court the act of 1871 authorizing the district to issue bonds was invalid and the numerous transfers of the land since that time left the creditors with no claim on those who now hold the property. More than 1,000 land owners were named as defendants in the action and the amount involved was over \$5,000,000.

PREACHER, THEN TRAIN ROBBER.

Jacob Fagley, Once Respected Citizen, Found Guilty by a Jury.

Jacob Fagley, who was a well-known preacher in the Methodist church at Hartsville, Mo., charged with complicity in the robbery of a Kansas City, Port Scott and Memphis train at Macomb on Jan. 3 last, was adjudged guilty. The jury fixed his punishment at twelve years in the penitentiary. Fagley was a farmer. Before he turned train robber he had been justice of the peace, and been three times foreman of the Wright County grand jury, had been chairman of his party county committee and had been a preacher of the gospel.

Family Struck by a Train.

In a railroad accident at Hamilton, O., the wife of Police Peter A. Clair was instantly killed, his little three-year-old daughter Margaret dying an hour later and his wife badly injured. Her life is hanging by a thread. The chief, his wife and daughter were struck by a train.

Dewey Will Come to Chicago.

Admiral Dewey will attend the laying of the corner stone of Chicago's new federal building on Oct. 9. President McKinley is authority for the statement. The chief executive so informed Senator H. C. Payne of Wisconsin.

Liquid Air Company Formed.

The Liquefied Power and Refrigerator Company of Boston, with a capital of \$10,000,000, has been incorporated. The company is to use liquid air and to do away with ice for domestic purposes, also to cool places of amusement.

Steamer Paris Is Abandoned.

James P. Wright Jr., second vice-president of the International Navigation Company, said that the company had definitely abandoned all plans to save the steamship Paris from its position on the Mandates.

R. P. Bland Ferociously Ill.

Congressman Richard P. Bland is seriously ill at his home in Lebanon, Mo., and his friends are alarmed over his condition. For the last two months he has been confined to his room, attended daily by a physician.

Manager Daily Dead.

Augustus Daly, the well-known theatrical manager, who, with his wife and Miss Ada Rehan, arrived at Paris a few days ago, died there of heart failure, following pneumonia.

Discovers Asphalt Field.

A large field of asphalt has been discovered under the east end of Loganport, Ind.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 24c; clover, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 2c to 3c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 35c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 30c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 59c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 66c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 30c; rye, 62c to 64c.

Tyler—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 58c; clover seed, new, \$3.70 to \$3.80.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 41c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; sheep, fat to choice, 35c to \$3.50; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 30c; rye, 60c to 62c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Recklessly Daring, Exploit of Boatmen on the River Menominee—Cloud-burst Floods Stray—District, Causing Great Loss.

One of the most daring exploits ever witnessed on the Menominee river occurred the other day when Charles Charles and Charles Burns, boatmen employed by the Kitchy-Carpenter company, on their log drive on the Paint river, towed over Little Ball Rapids in a raft-canoes. The young men were employed in repairing dams and it was necessary to go over the rapids. The men rode the rapids safely, but their boat was carried by the swift current into the cascades and capsized. The men escaped drowning in a mystery. Charles fell on to the rocks and his skull was fractured. Burns had a leg badly lacerated. Little Ball Rapids is the most dangerous place on the stream. The men were rescued with the greatest difficulty. Their trip over the rapids was recorded as one of the most recklessly daring feats ever accomplished.

Albert Pack Dies in Detroit.

Albert Pack, the well-known capitalist and late Republican States Senator in opposition to United position to Senator Burton, died at his home in Detroit from the effects of a surgical operation. Mr. Pack was a close friend of Gov. Angier and backer of the Detroit way (3-cent street car lines). He withdrew his candidacy for Senator before a vote was taken.

Strawberry Crop Ruined.

Sodus township was visited by a genuine cloudburst or waterspout. Reports received from various points throughout the township and the entire district, containing hundreds of acres of ripe berries, are under three feet of water on the level. The ripe portion of the crop, which is estimated at 15,000 cases of berries, will be ruined. Many of the largest growers estimate the loss at \$200,000. The district is situated in lowlands, near the big meadow, and is the largest berry district in southwestern Michigan.

SIX MEN HOOKED.

Near Galesburg, a large barn owned by W. S. Kroy was struck by lightning. Six men and fifteen horses were in the barn at the time and all were knocked down. Mr. Kirby, who was in the barn, said he heard the horses fall one after another like a row of bricks. The bolt followed a beam down from the roof and passed into the ground. The barn escaped injury, except for the splintering of some beams.

Fisherman Obeys the Law.

Game Warden Morse, in his monthly report to the Secretary of State, says no arrests were made during the month of May for violations of the game laws. These laws were enforced during the month and a total of \$418.75 in fines has been collected. Fish and fishing apparatus to the value of \$450 has been seized and condemned.

Will Have an Artificial Jaw.

Ann Arbor surgeons performed an unusual operation upon Mr. Sligh of Owosso. Nearly two-thirds of his upper jaw, which was affected by cancer, was cut away. An artificial jaw, constructed of the ordinary rubber used by dentists for false teeth, will be made and fastened in.

Lightning Strikes Street Car.

During a severe thunder storm at Kalamazoo lightning struck an electric street car on the East avenue line. The car contained two people, who had a narrow escape from death, but were seriously injured. Several were badly shocked.

State News in Brief.

Leroy Ellis, aged 14 years, was drowned at Flint while bathing.

Herbert Mong, aged 15 years, while bathing at Big Rapids, was drowned.

The Bay City Street Railway Co. will spend \$100,000 in improvements this year.

Two Huron County children picked and sold over 600 quarts of whitergreen berries this year.

Cattle Thieves are Working Lapses.

At Grand Haven, lightning struck the grocery store of John M. Cook and the place was set on fire.

Col. Fox, recruiting officer of the Union Life Guards, has installed a post at Lansing with thirty members.

The business men of Arbadra are trying to figure out a scheme for fire protection without increasing the taxes of residents.

Emerson Smith, aged 47 years, a 2nd resident of Cheboygan, was killed at Charlevoix at Chandler's camp, by a falling tree.

The township of Shelby has reconstructed the painting of the bridge to the Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orono Railway.

Company B, Thirty-first Michigan, of Adrian, was tendered a reception and banquet by the veteran corps of the Adrian Light Guard.

The building of the proposed Lansing, Dexter and Ann Arbor electric railway has been postponed owing to the increased cost of material.

An interesting Indian relic was found at Cheboygan. It was a lance head of flint. The split side on the lance head was fastened in a piece of wood for preservation.

A proposed specific mining tax bill is bitterly opposed by the unanimous mining, business and professional interests of the Michigan iron and copper districts.

The Michigan district conference of the German Evangelical Synod of North America convened at Port Huron with a large attendance of pastors from all sections of the State.

The 3-year-old son of Eugene Holt of Nathan was trampled to death by a horse. The child wandered into the stable and was killed by the horse's hoofs.

While attempting to turn on an electric light in the basement of Carlos D. Fiedler's house in West Houghton, Mary Manderfield, a servant girl, received a shock which caused instant death.

There is a great strike between the farmers of Central Lake township, Antrim County, to capture the prizes offered by the street fair committee for the best farmstead for home, after due improvements on the forty acres of land and the best crops raised this summer.

Lightning started a disastrous fire at the Michigan industrial school boys Monday evening. The principal workshop, in which a majority of the industrial departments were located, was totally destroyed. The institution will be badly crippled for several months, the departments destroyed being the laundry, excelsior room, engine room, shoe, carpenter, and paint shops. The loss is \$50,000, with no insurance.

Yale is to have a new bank.

Mr. Clemens has free mail delivery.

Coopersville's new Masonic hall has been dedicated.

Durand has voted to bond for \$30,000 for a water works system.

The Geo. L. Burtis mill at Munising has commenced the season's cut.

There is talk at Gaylord of securing a railroad from Traverse City to Alpena.

A recent issue of \$22,000 of Sault Ste. Marie bonds was sold at a premium of \$1,510.

The same man has been president of the village of Plainville for eight consecutive years.

Barthelme Standacher and John Sargent were injured in a runaway accident at Bay City.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Hobson, with Kate Turner as postmistress.

J. A. Rappe, aged 84 years, of Menominee, will walk to Philadelphia, a distance of 1,300 miles.

At Manaceland, Adolph Dilzell, aged 23 years, died from hanging himself in his father's barn.

Clark Chapman of Morris blew out the gas in a room, at a hotel at Flint, and was discovered just in time.

John E. Leonard, an employee at Towers' foundry at Greenville, was drawn into a saw and frightfully cut.

H. P. Baker of Grand Rapids, a brother of Senator Baker, committed suicide in Kalamazoo by taking morphine.

Mrs. Burke was struck by lightning and instantly killed at her home, fourteen miles southeast of Benton Harbor.

Port Huron Common Council is endeavoring to force the Grand Trunk Railroad to give better passenger service.

The meeting of the supreme lodge of the Scandinavian Aid and Fellowship Society of America was held at Escanaba.

Charles Pratt, who fell through an open door in Sullivan's livery at Flint while walking in his sleep, is dead.

The St. Louis Coal Co. has closed its contract for land leases and will begin to drill for coal in the vicinity of St. Louis.

The Crawford Manufacturing Co.'s planing mill and sash and door plant at Menominee burned. Loss \$25,000, no insurance.

Mrs. Fogelson, aged 60 years, of West Bay City, grew tired of life and took a dose of carbolic acid. A stomach pump saved her.

The Presbyterian Church Society at Milford has secured a fine site in the village and will this summer erect a new church edifice.

Frank Arnold, a Port Huron grocer, was sentenced to one year at Ionia by Judge Vance for stealing a bicycle belonging to Harry Germain.

E. B. Mueller, the chicory manufacturer, is building his factory at Port Huron and will also install a plant for the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate.

Chun Griffin died at Custer four weeks ago, under alleged suspicious circumstances. His body was exhumed and the stomach sent to Ann Arbor for analysis.

At Mt. Clemens, a buggy harness and robe were stolen from Joseph Rosso. The thief drew the outfit down the road, stole from Joseph Prevost and decamped, leaving no trace.

A heavy rain and windstorm caused pine wood at its mouth, owned by William St. James of St. Ignace, broke and everything went adrift in the lake.

Rev. Wm. Eldridge, pastor of the Baptist Church of Springfield, who so mysteriously disappeared about four weeks ago, has returned. He said that he wanted a rest and so simply left and took it.

The old oil lamps at Sparta which have done duty lighting the village streets for some time have been replaced by the new electric lighting plant having been completed and put into operation.

Monday night's shipments of strawberries from Benton Harbor were a record breaker. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,00

MAKING BIG ORGANS.

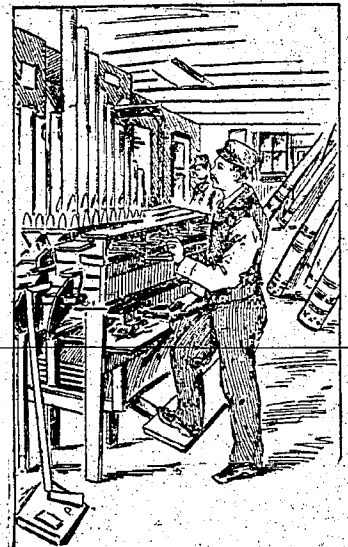
ST. LOUIS ONE OF THE CENTERS OF THIS INDUSTRY.

Factories-Haunts of Magicians Whose Product Comes as Near to Having Nerves and Soul as It is Possible to Bring Inanimate Matter.

That St. Louis, Mo., is an organ-building center is a statement which will surprise not a few of its citizens. But that it contributes a larger number of church organs to the religious denominations of the United States than any other city west of New York, will probably be regarded as intelligence even in well-informed musical circles. This, however, is the case, for St. Louis has three organ-building factories which have been in operation for many years, one of which has placed in position about 2,000 organs in the churches of the country, while the combined output of the others may bring up the number which St. Louis has built to 3,000.

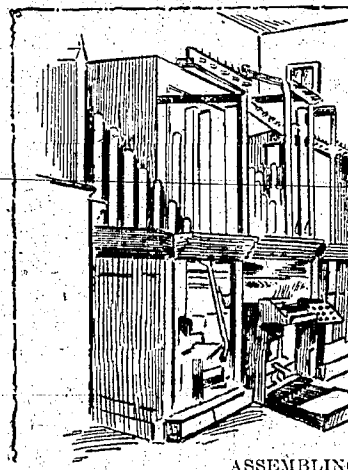
The organ factory is the workshop of a magician. Great barn-like rooms, with lofty overhead, on which are mounted old, unused organs, dusty and spider-webbed skeletons or organs from which pipes have been removed; dislocated parts of organ frames bearing traces of their former employment. On the floor stand more organ frames, new and incomplete, in process of building. In the corners, against the walls, lying about on the floor, in piles, in long boxes, in baskets, are organ pipes. queer, necromantic-looking instruments lie about, used in construction and repair. For the organ builder is a magician, and the thing he builds is a living creature. The work of his hands has a heart and lungs, arteries and veins, nerves and sinews, a skeleton and frame, a soul and myriad voices. The great windchest is its heart, the conductors are its arteries, the bellows its lungs, the beams and framework its skeleton, while the infinite network of rods and wires which confuses the imagination by their number and direction are its nerves and sinews. For that matter, every pipe has its own individuality, in the parlance of the profession, each has a body, foot and toe; every pipe has a mouth, a tongue, teeth, lips, ears, a beard and a voice.

In this strange of all factories where wood and metal are taught to sing automatic praises, the materials are many. Of the woods, common white pine is the most important, and highly esteemed from the fact that in every climate, cold or hot, moist or dry, it remains almost unchanged, while many other woods shrink and



THE VOICER AT WORK.

warp until their original shape is almost entirely lost. It is the only material used to make wood pipes. Popular, maple, oak, butternut, walnut, are used in various portions, while for ornamental cases the semi-precious woods are used in decoration. For the pedals butternut is used for the lower portion, maple for the footrest of the white keys and black walnut for the sharps and flats or upper keys. The pipe is the object of the magician's attention, and on it the greater portion of his care is bestowed. The pipe is one, but the possibilities of its tone are many, for from one pipe many different varieties and qualities of the tone may be produced. All depends upon the "voicer," or man who attends to the voicing or tuning of the



ASSEMBLING AN ORGAN.

pipes. On the skill of the voicer depends also very largely the reputation of the organ-builder. Voicers, like poets, are born, not made; for voicing is a fine art, which consists in making such an adjustment of the teeth, lips, and ears around the mouth as to produce a particular quality of tone. The teeth are a set of little ridges placed just within the mouth of the pipe, the lips are the two sides of the opening cut to emit the wind and the ears are two projecting pieces of zinc or pipe metal on each side; the beard is a square projection of metal just below. Every variety of pipe is not provided with all these appendages, for some have teeth but no ears; some have ears but no beard, and so on. It all depends upon the quality of tone to be imparted to the pipe.

The voicer's talent, however important,

FOUR GREATEST LIVING WOMAN POLITICIANS.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY. MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

MRS. MARY ELLEN LEESE. MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

The four greatest living women politicians are American. True, women in Europe often exercise political influence—the ladies of the Primrose League in England, for example—but they are not politicians in the sense that Susan B. Anthony, J. Ellen Foster, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary E. Leese. These women are actual influences on the lives of the nation. Susan B. Anthony's motto is: "Equal rights for all," and for over seventy-five years she has lived up to it. She is the great leader—the indisputable champion of the women's rights movement in America. Though an enormously busy woman and notably strong-minded, Miss Anthony has never grown eccentric in dress or manner. She represents the best type of the public woman. The political partner of this gifted woman has been Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Besides her specialty of woman suffrage, Mrs. Stanton has written on various scientific subjects. Nevertheless one of the best things she ever wrote was a chapter on "Babies" in her "Reminiscences." Mrs. Stanton has had seven children, and is another example of the fact that clever women make clever mothers. She is now in her eighty-third year. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is a Republican politician, and the wife of one. She endeavored for years to get the W. C. T. U. to adopt a non-partisan plank in its platform with the result that she left that organization. Mrs. Foster has made many campaign speeches. She is a good speaker, has a fine stage presence, is well informed, and is altogether a strong woman. Mrs. Mary Ellen Leese is a reformer, lawyer and Populist orator. She was born in Ireland, but is practically an American, having lived here since infancy. She is a graduate of two colleges and author of a volume of poems. In one campaign alone she made over two hundred speeches.

ant, is but one among the many called into play before the organ is finally looked upon by its maker and a standing monument to the ingenuity of ages. The brains and laborious lives of many thousands of men are represented in its intricate frame. It is the embodiment of long centuries of civilization and prosperity, for only the highest culture could render possible its development; only leisure and wealth could bring it to perfection. To attempt to enumerate the thousand ingenious appliances by which difficulties have been overcome would be impossible, but by the application of every mechanical principle known enormous results are produced by apparently insignificant means. The organist draws a stop with thumb and finger, but that slight action puts into motion masses of wood and metal distant from him perhaps sixty or seventy feet.

HOW PADDY COMITS SUICIDE.

An Old Police Sergeant's Observations on the Weather and Its Effects.

"Good suicide weather," the grizzled old sergeant behind the desk of one of the New York police stations observed, as he glanced out at the dull, overwhelming clouds from which the rain sifted down in a never-ending drizzle. "A good one, for suicides over here," he continued, musingly. "If a Geman is going to kill himself he waits for just such a day as this. Even if he don't intend to kill himself three or four days like this will soon drive him to it. We'll be apt to have three or four cases reported before roll-call."

"Now, it's different with a Frenchman. When a Geman feels blue it makes him all the bluer if he weathers it. But a Frenchman, when he is crossed in love or has gone broke, thinks the weather is sympathizing with him if it rains when he is feeling badly. When he makes up his mind to commit suicide he'll invariably car-

RICHEST NUN IN THE WORLD.

Miss Drexel Gives Herself and Her Millions to the Church.

Mother Katherine Drexel, formerly Miss Katherine Drexel, of Philadelphia, is the richest nun in the world. She is devoting her life and her fortune to the care and education of Indian children. Her wealth is said to exceed \$7,000,000.

When it was announced that Miss Drexel was a postulate in the mother house of the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburgh, and that she proposed taking the



MISS KATHERINE DREXEL.

black veil, it made a stir throughout the country. The name of Drexel for years has been a synonym for wealth. That one of the daughters of the great Philadelphia house would give herself to the church seemed hardly credible to those who had never met her and who knew nothing of her family. She took the step cheerfully, and so far as known has always rejoiced in her self-sacrifice. No one save herself and a few officers of the church know the whole extent of her benefaction or of her sacrifices. Of late years little has been written or heard of her by the world at large. No woman who depends upon her daily labor for food and shelter has worked more arduously than she in carrying out the great plan to which she has devoted her energies and resources.

Umbrella Diplomacy.

A man with an umbrella was walking in the rain; an umbrellaless friend joined him and shared the protection. The umbrella owner noticed that now he was getting only half protection, as the rain and the drippings from the umbrella as well fell on one shoulder. Seeing another friend without an umbrella he invited him in out of the wet, saying, "There is plenty of room for three." By this new arrangement he now had complete protection, as he had to move the umbrella to the position he carried it when he was using it alone, and a friend on either side protected him from the rain while receiving the drippings from the umbrella.—Woman's Home Companion.

"Whoop!" ejaculated the young man with the unsteady gait and generally disheveled appearance; "I'm loaded to the muzzle!" "Forbear, my friend, forbear," said the thin, tall man, with the long face and long coat, deprecatingly. "Nope!" retorted the young man, in tones of vigorous denial; "nope! Not for fear of sossibility!"—Puck.

"The dog wouldn't touch the meat you got for him." "I hope you didn't waste it." "No, indeed. I saved it for your breakfast."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HAS SAVED OVER 1,000 LIVES.

Ship Captain Who Holds the Record of the sea as a Life-Saver.

Captain Thomas L. Weiss, of the good ship Belgian King, of the California and Oriental Line, holds the record as the sea captain who has saved the greatest number of lives. The veteran sailor is said to have saved the lives of over 1,000 men, women and children during his 24 years' career on the North Atlantic. His luck in finding helpless vessels has won for him the name of the "hotshot captain." The Captain has earned for the crews and owners of the steamers which he commanded the sum of \$90,230, paid as derelict awards and in other ways.

It was in March, 1881, that Captain



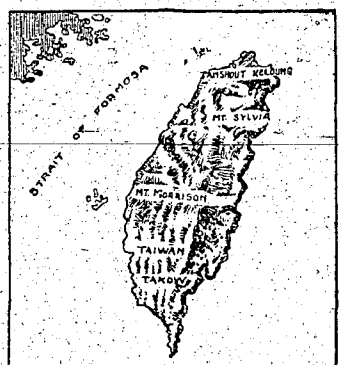
CAPT. THOMAS L. WEISS.

Weiss was instrumental in saving the lives of 850 souls, passengers aboard the Cunard steamer Palmyra. Coming up to the disabled steamship at a point 350 miles east of St. Johns, Newfoundland, he sent a line to the ship and towed her into St. Johns. For this the crew and owners of the Brooklyn City, the Captain's steamship, received \$15,000. All sorts of thrilling stories are told of the perils the crew of the Captain's ship incurred in their efforts to save other imperiled sailors. Among the vessels towed into port by the Captain have been the steamship Albano, of Baltimore, disabled for 12 days 500 miles off the English coast, with 300 men on board and rudder gone, and the steamship Strathleven, three feet of water in her bottom, and 40 souls aboard. The captain, wife and 12 men of the German bark Margaretha Blannen, adrift 350 miles off Halifax, 14 men in the Norwegian bark Corlian, 8 in the Norwegian bark Emil, 12 in the French bark Louis, and 2 French fishermen are also among the lives saved by the captain and his men.

ISLAND OF MAN-EATERS.

Unconquered Formosa Inhabited by a Race of Savage Cannibals.

News from Formosa that Stoepele, the daring explorer, has succeeded in climbing Mount Morrison, the highest peak in the island, gives birth to a faint idea of the dangers which he must have encountered. Known for centuries as the garden spot of the East, Formosa is inhabited by a race of savage cannibals which have been able to prevent more than a temporary settlement on the island by white men. The Dutch,



THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

the Spanish, and the Portuguese have at different times tried to conquer the island, but have always given it up as a bad job. During the early part of this century Formosa was known as "the graveyard of mariners," because once a sailor set foot on its inviting shores he was never seen again. In 1807 an American bark, the Rover, was wrecked on the island, and the crew was massacred by the natives according to their usual custom. The Asiatic squadron of the United States was sent to enforce satisfaction, and several landing parties were sent on shore. They met with a warm reception, however, and finally it was decided to try peaceful means. Seven officers took their lives in their hands and went ashore unarmed. After a conference with the natives a treaty was made, and since that time European sailors have not been molested. Formosa supplies the world with camphor.

Dog's Death Saves a Church.

A little church in a rural district of Pennsylvania has been saved from dissolution by the happy demise of a dog. The parish was once a large and prosperous one, but the congregation dwindled and debts gathered until some five years ago the place was closed on account of back pay to the rector. The main support of the church was an old lady, whose family had attended it for more than 100 years—she lies in one of the old aristocratic sections of Virginia—and all of whose small property it was supposed, would go toward its maintenance. But on her death a great surprise was sprung. The little old lady had loved her church and parish much, but a small poodle dog had claimed her affection more. She left her entire fortune to keep this pet so long as he should live, the money going to the church upon his death, which long-looked-for event occurred recently. The debts can now be paid and the dusty pews reopened. There is hardly another case on record of one small dog being the main donor to the support of a house of worship.

"Well, Elsie," said Mrs. Moral Sauson to her 3-year-old daughter, "did you tell God you were sorry for being naughty?" "Ess, I did, and he said, 'Great Scott, Elsie, zat's all right. Zere's lots of 'em worse sin' you are!'"

The only way to get rid of the English sparrows is to make them the rage for trimming hats.

A man either gives according to his means or according to his meanness.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Proves Restful to Wearied Womankind

New York correspondence.

ONE has brought in to view the dainty summer dresses that have been so carefully planned in the past few weeks, and a remarkable variety showing is made. It does not seem as if there were a time when a woman could so surely or so easily have her dresses planned in such way that they will be characteristic of herself in good degree. It can't be done without considerable outlay, of course, for fashions that are made conventional by general and miscellaneous duplication are, as usual, the cheap ones. Yet a woman to whom wardrobe doesn't spell a dozen trunks full of fine dresses can manage at least one costume that she can be reasonably sure will not appear like an imitation of her neighbor's. That she can do this is explained in some measure by the variety of materials that are available. This is not a summer when two or three sorts of dress stuffs are being run to death, and the list of fashionable fabrics is very large. But the feature that is more potent than the range of fabrics in the existing variety in cut and finish. Here, again, there is no one style that everybody is rushing into. True, the sheath-fit of shirt is well-nigh imperative, but in other respects the range

of styles permitted in skirts is suggested by these pictures, wherein is so much like another; and as for bodices, the field of permissible arrangements is quite as extended. As to the upper half of you, the wisest course in selection is to be guided by the needs of the figure. This can be taken with almost entire literalness, once the fashions have been carefully examined and kept in mind. One who prefers the blouse to its would-be successor, the straight-front bodice, can stick to it and feel perfectly safe. It is considered as pretty as ever. It suits the slender figure, adapts itself to the requirements of summer materials as well as to heavier goods, and is always comfortable. Though it has been a favorite for three seasons, there are new forms of it that are all right. The initial shows one. It was cut low at the neck and open to the waist to show a contrasting yoke and an extension to the side. It was as simple and becoming as could be. This season the yoke is of open work lace and the collar will usually be a perfectly simple folded affair of lawn with a suggestion of waistcoat, the edges of which seem to show in little lines of contrasting material down the front of the outer bodice or in a pair of turn-back revers. Sometimes a pair of such revers are fastened on under the collar without any further pretense at waistcoat and are valuable only as relief of colors. Orange velvet was used in this way for this model, with cream lace, the goods being putty colored cloth. White or even butter colored lace could be used on goods of this color, and any light colored stuff could be employed after this manner.

A great many summer dresses are not more elaborate than was this simple blouse design. Indeed, the number of dresses that include new fancies yet that are in the simple gown classification is usually large for this time of year. Lawn dresses may be made in as severe outlines as though they were of heavy cloth if only there is apparent in their trimming some late wrinkle in the way of trimming. The Shirred ribbon is about the most serviceable of these notions, and for use on lawn dresses there is a new lawn ribbon. Shirred lawn is made into narrow strips, finished with a selvage and has a draw cord or thread either in the center or a little be-

low one edge. Fluffy and dainty as gauze is, it is not as suitable as the lawn ribbon, which comes not only in white but in delicate shades. As a rule it is run in several rows on a band of white. As employed on a dress of blue and white lawn it appears in the first gown of the next illustration. Yoke and collar were trued white mull. Will such a dress wash? Indeed not! The wash dress of 1899 is not for the tub, but after being worn two or three times is sent to the cleanser's. While there its owner wears another of her wash dresses.

Another decorative use of lawn has made good headway. Designs and scrolls are cut from white lawn whose edges are finished with shirred baby ribbon, and are applied on smooth cloth or silk. The next of these models had this treatment and was what is now styled a tailor taffeta. Its color was gray-blue, and its bodice was trimmed with applications of the shirred sprigged white lawn cut in scrolls, laid flat and edged with drawn white satin baby ribbon. The lawn was so sheer that the color of the silk showed through. Embroidered white satin simulated a waistcoat edge above the double shield front of this bodice, and its long yoke was of the muslin. The back of the picture stands for black velvet and was an up-to-date application. Get a little black velvet on somehow seems to be the rule, and this treatment was better than rosettes or bows of narrow ribbon which already threatened to be overdone. Another significant feature of this gown was that with its bodice characterized by advanced fashions went a plain skirt.

Wash of India silk is as pretty this year made up with a slightly bloused round bodice opening over a lawn yoke as it was last season. Blue and white designs prevail again, and green, yellow, red and violet, each with white, all appear. There is a decided fancy for finishing the top of the silk bodices with reters of needlework and lawn and having corresponding treatment at the cuffs, no matter of what material or style the yoke may be. The wash silk dress the artist put here was blue and white, with yoke and collar of white tacked lawn, the tucks running horizontally except just in front. Such yokes



PLAINLY MARKED AS THIS SUMMER'S OUTPUT.

are very stylish and pretty. From looking at this dress one would almost think that her last year's silk would do for this season. The trouble is that this skirt was made with inserted to effect an overdress, and the gown below the insertion flared according to the fashion of this, and not of last, summer. To be sure, one can make last year's skirt the overdress to a skirt that shall match the yoke. That will be pretty, but her best friend will surely know it for a make-over, because probably she has one herself of the same kind. As was hinted in the foregoing, the employment of black velvet on summer dresses is peculiar. That will be readily understood after reading a description of the fifth of these of these pictured dresses. First it should be understood that it was planned for a viewer of races or other outdoor sports, so its distinctly unexpected features were not so startling as though it had been intended for other use. Remember, too, that black velvet is used by fashion leaders on grandeur in fairs and on pique in frills, so don't be alarmed at unusual developments. The gown was a wonderful creation of tucked India mull made in combination with a filmy lace, the whole in a soft ivory-white. The two conspicuous decorative bands of black velvet on closed handsome buckles of pearl, which were all that harmonized with the rest. This get-up was extravagant both in its scheme and price, and it is not held up as a model for copying. But it does serve well to point the fact that black velvet can be used safely in original ways. As a method of giving an up-to-date touch to a costume it is worth remembering.

Exquisites are becoming more and more averse to appearing outdoors without a wrap, this in all seasons. Spring saw this fashion develop noticeably, and there is promise that its adherents are braced for considerable discomfort in midsummer, for though some of the wraps are gauzy in the extreme, others are so elaborated that

they can but be a burden at times. As a medium for making the costume look novel, they are strictly first class. The Shirred ribbon is about the most serviceable of these notions, and for use on lawn dresses there is a new lawn ribbon. Shirred lawn is made into narrow strips, finished with a selvage and has a draw cord or thread either in the center or a little be-

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How to Clean Silver.

Instead of rubbing with prepared chalk for hours, the silver service may be cleaned in a few minutes quite as effectively. After each meal the silver should be put in a small dishpan, kept for the purpose, and covered with lukewarm water, and covered with a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been added, then taken out immediately and rubbed on a soft cloth, and each piece rubbed with a piece of chamois skin. The borax removes the tarnish quickly. So prefer leaving the water as hot as your hands can bear it, and rub the silver quickly while the water is hot, and put away out of the light. Newspapers are excellent for shining up silver, even better than the chamois skin.—Economist.

Baked Ham.

To bake ham, first soak it whole in water over night. Then rinse, scrape and place it in water over the fire. Having allowed it to boil gently two hours, remove it from the water and take off the skin. This done, place the ham in a large dripping pan and bake it in a very moderate oven for three hours, basting it frequently. Use for the basting a generous cupful of vinegar in which a tablespoonful of brown sugar has been dissolved. Pour this over the ham in quantities of a few teaspoonfuls at a time, and when it is all consumed, baste with the drippings from the pan. Ham cooked in this way are always tender and of most excellent flavor.

Care of the Stove.

If a little kerosene is used to mix with the blacking used to polish stoves before putting them away for the summer, it will prevent rust. The stoves should also be wiped clean with vinegar, then polished, the stove pipes carefully emptied, brushed free from all soot and the joints numbered, so that in putting them together again in the fall there need be no cause for profanity from the one appointed to "set up the stove." The stove shaker and poker should also be wrapped in paper and laid inside the stove, and then newspapers laid over the stove to protect it from dust.

Fish Balls.

Ingredients, boiled potatoes; freshened, slowly boiled, "salt, dry fish," pork gravy in sufficient proportions for hash. Peel potatoes while hot, mash and mix with the finely shredded fish and moisten with the pork, which has been cut into fine bits and tried out slowly, crisping the slices. Season to taste, adding a boiled, chopped onion if that flavoring is liked. Mold into balls and let it stand till next day, when brown in moderate oven. Half a cup rich, sweet cream is an improvement, mixed when mashing the potatoes.

To Can Tomatoes.

When the tomatoes are ready to fill into jars, throw in as much salt as would be necessary to season fresh tomatoes for the table; if you wish to eat them with sugar, the salt improves them. Glass jars should be kept in a dark place, as you have no cellar, a dark closet will do equally well. To prevent freezing put a heavy comfort over jars; when very cold put some live coals in an iron vessel and set in closet, placing a rock under to prevent burning floor.

Chicken Pie.

Season with salt and boil your chicken until it is tender. Butter a pan and line the sides with good light biscuit dough; put in a layer of chicken; cut dough in 2-inch squares and put in a layer of pepper and bits of butter; again a layer of chicken, then dough, butter and pepper and so on, leaving room for the gravy to bubble through. Bake a rich brown, and just before you take out of the stove, stir half spoonful of flour in a cup of cream and pour in.

To Clean White Veils.

White veils may be nicely cleaned by soaking for half an hour in a solution of ivory or castile soap. Then press between the hands until clean. Rinse in clear water. Make a cupful of very weak starch or gum arabic water, spread the veil in a few moments, then dip in the hands until nearly dry. Spread a towel over a pillow and pin the lace in each point smoothly over it, letting it remain until perfectly dry.

Brief Suggestions.

Never let a child sob itself to sleep. Brush a baby's hair, but do not comb it. Onions in any form are good for children. Stir your starch with a piece of wax candle. Black cotton stockings should never be ironed. A heated knife cuts freshly baked bread well. Soot covered with salt is easily brushed up. If ruins a piano to keep it standing in a draught. Whitting and lime juice clean ivory knife handles. Tepid salt and water strengthen weak ankles. Keep a marble in the kettle to take up the "fur." A bedroom crowded with furniture is very unhealthy. Tomato juice removes ink stains from the hands. Brushes should be stood bristles downward to dry. Wash cane-seated chairs on the under side only. Mustard plaster made with white of egg do not blister. Lemons stowed separately in dry sand keep fresh. Sufferers from dyspepsia should not drink while eating. Bruised cloves kept among furs frighten moth away. When you want to cut whalebone, warm it by the fire. To remove a double chin constantly tap it with the finger. Mix culver's earth and cold water to remove grease from wall papers.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In running behind but \$100,000,000 in a year of war, the United States has accomplished a financial feat unequalled in the history of important modern conflicts.

There was a treasury surplus in March and again in May, and likely to be one in June. In spite of war the Republicans maintain their old record as debt-payers.

A detective employed by the colored people of Chicago to investigate the lynching of Sam Hose, at Newnan, Ga., reports that the burning was premeditated and was actually advertised by a railroad company.

A pupil in a Michigan school having been asked to illustrate the difference between sit and set, wrote: "The United States is a country on which the sun never sets, nor on which any other country ever sits."

Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers at Santiago, Cuba, threatening an uprising unless certain preposterous concessions are granted. June 20th is the day fixed for the outbreak.

In President Cleveland's hands the civil service law was an implement for clinching Democracy in office. When some of the mischief he did is rectified Democrats say that an assault has been made on the merit system.

The report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, which has just been made public by the State Department, estimates the cost of the canal at \$118,113,790. The channel will have an average depth of 30 feet, which is more than the depth necessary for the passage of our largest battleships.

The action of the Republican Representatives of New York in falling into line with the majority of the other Republican Congressmen in support of Col. Henderson for the nomination of speaker of the next House of Representatives removes the last doubt as to the nomination and election of the gallant Iowan to that position.

There is much anxiety in European financial circles over the condition of the Bank of Spain. It is nearing exhaustion of its resources, owing to the steady drain made by the Spanish government, and is believed to be on the verge of collapse. The \$20,000,000 received from the U. S. has been of but little benefit to the people or government.

Since July 1st, 1898, the United States has exported 208,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 210,000,000 bushels for the same period beginning July 1st, 1897. Europe never before took so much of this grain from the United States in any equal period of our history. The prospect is that the present year will see a wheat export trade of at least equal magnitude.—Blade.

Reports to the state board of health show that influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 169 places, scarlet fever at 32, typhoid fever at 18, diphtheria at 13, measles, at 54, and whooping cough at 18, and spinal meningitis at 11.

A Kansas man has discovered that whisky can be made out of saw dust, and a discouraged prohibitionist asks "what chance the temperance cause will have when a man can go forth with a rip-saw and get drunk on a fence rail." If the scheme has been patented it will be quoted by the impracticables as evidence of the "unlimited indifference of the administration."

The Beecher family is one whose branches are very many, and whose line of work are as varied as the individuals. It is a grandniece of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who is at present very much to the fore in relation to the economic emancipation of women. In the July number of The Cosmopolitan Mrs. Stetson will wage a pen warfare with Prof. Harry Thurston Pack over an article in the June number of The Cosmopolitan, "The Woman of To-day and To-morrow." Mrs. Stetson has something in the June number—a four line poem on "Queer People." The illustrations by Oliver Horeford are themselves queer.

Late reports state that heavy fighting took place between our forces and the insurgents, near Manila, last Monday, with the usual result.

A special from Manila says that some four thousand of the American volunteers who are about to be mustered out of the service, will ask the government to give them their discharge there in order that they may remain in the Philippines. They are convinced that there are rare opportunities in the island for men of push and energy, and they wish to take advantage of them.

Dr. A. H. Elliott was called to Lewiston, Monday, his professional services being required in the case of Mrs. Nelson Haney, nee Rosa Gocha, who is dangerously ill and not expected to recover. LATER. The report comes that the doctor got drunk in Grayling and missed his train for Lewiston, and then came back home without seeing the patient, but just in time to take part in the Hatt stomach-pumping case.—Osego Co. Herald.

Discussing the President's civil service order, which has been so violently and unjustly attacked by professional enemies of the administration, Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the treasury, says, that not one change was made in the rules "that was not urged by the head of the department concerned, and urged with satisfying reasons why the condition would be beneficial to the transaction of public business.—Bay City Tribune.

Conductor C. Campbell says that the mosquitoes this year are the most persistent ones he ever saw, and that when he pulled out of Grayling the other morning he noticed a couple of dozen flying alongside of the caboose. When the engineer opened the throttle, he remarked to one of the brakemen, who was sitting in the tower with him: "I guess we have left those gents behind." The brakeman merely pointed to the back of the tower, where twenty-five mosquitos had concealed themselves, and were stealing a ride, waiting for the next stop. Comment is unnecessary.—Ros. News.

David A. Hatt, a prominent physician here, was arrested Tuesday afternoon, charged with committing criminal assault upon Mable Armstrong, a 14 year old girl, employed in his household at the time. The doctor failing to secure \$500 bail, Tuesday, was taken over to jail, where about ten minutes after his confinement he was found in a stupor. He was removed to the Sheriff's residence, and four doctors called who worked over him until late in the night, when all hopes of his recovery were given up. He was then removed to his own home. The next day he was much better. Thursday he secured bail, and therefore was not returned to the county jail. His examination is to be held before Justice of the Peace Farrar, Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.—Osego Co. News.

The circulars sent out to the Grand Army men of the state show that the Petoskey people are making extraordinary preparations for the Department Encampment to be held in that city on the 21st and 22nd. The railroad fare is one fare for the round trip. The tickets are good in lower peninsula from the 19th to 27th. General Alger, Joe Wheeler and Armstrong have accepted invitations to be present. Special excursion rates to Mackinac Island and the Inland Route of one dollar each are fixed, while the round trip to Charlevoix can be made for 25 cents, and each of the beautiful summer resorts within ten miles of Petoskey can be visited on commutation tickets at 61 cents a ride. Enough is known to indicate the largest attendance at any department encampment for years past.

The July number of the Delineator is called the Summer Holiday number, and embraces an accurate and comprehensive forecast and review of Fashion's, most artistic aims and tendencies, a variety of literary features of singular excellence and discussions of universal interest on social and household themes. A powerful, melo-dramatic story of the Tennessee mountains, by Francis Lynde, is found in this number and a picturesque sketch of lowly southern life is also presented in "Uncle Pete's Holiday," by Jessie Beene Winston. Of more than usual household interest is the domestic subject, "The Brides First Home," by Edna S. Witherspoon. In addition the Departments Social Observances, Fancy Stitches and Embroideries, The Milliner, The Dressmaker, Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, The Newest Books, etc., are replete with pertinent information as entertaining as it is instructive. The Delineator is issued by the Butterick Publishing Co. at 17 West 13th str., New York, at a \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15c per copy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 9th, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALLANCHE.

President McKinley attended the encampment of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held at Glenn Echo, near Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday. The encampment would have been a dead failure in point of attendance had not a fair crowd of Washingtonians turned out. The first day which was on the programme as "Virginia," was a failure anyway. "Maryland Day," the second, which was attended by the President, and a number of prominent men, was a little better, but neither was successful enough to warrant the holding of another encampment in the vicinity of the National Capital.

If Col. Henderson could have heard all the good words that have been said of him since it became certain that he would be unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House, he would have realized how popular he is. It is no disparagement of the other gentlemen, who were candidates before the sentiment of the Republicans of the House was so overwhelmingly expressed for Col. Henderson, to say that no better choice could possibly have been made. He has every qualification needed to make a good Speaker, and he is so well acquainted with the merits of all of the old members of the House that he can arrange all the committee assignments before Congress meets, or nearly all of them, and being entirely free from pledges to any one he can make his selections strictly upon merit, something that every Speaker has not been able to do.

Senator Hanna, whose physician has ordered him to Europe on account of his health, has expressed the wish that he would not be asked to remain at the head of the Republican National Committee, in the Presidential campaign. He says that President McKinley is bound to be triumphantly elected, even if there were no national committee in existence. But unless Mr. Hanna's health gets a great deal worse than some rheumatic pains, he is likely to be chairman of the committee again, as he admits that he will accept if it is insisted upon, and with the same ticket and the same issue. It will be natural enough to insist on having the same manager who won the first fight.

It doesn't take much to build a rumor in the atmosphere of Washington. Just because ex-Speaker Reed did not send his resignation as a Representative to the Governor of Maine before leaving for Europe, the Washington rumor mongers built up a long story alleging Mr. Reed's intention to retain his seat in the House in addition to his membership in that New York law firm. One of Mr. Reed's strongest points is his thoroughness, and thoroughness and that story do not get at all.

An influential delegation of Missouri Republicans came to Washington, this week, to protest against the intention of Superintendent Merriam of the Census Bureau, to give half the Census Supervisors of the state to the Democrats. Ex-Representative Frank, one of the delegation handled the subject without gloves when he said: "Imagine a democratic Census Superintendent giving half of the best offices at his disposal to Republicans! The thing is absurd. We have not yet reached the political millennium, and when that golden era dawns there will be no further need of opposing parties. Until then it is but natural and right for the party in power to administer the government, and it can do so most effectually through the agency of its partisans. Missouri is a state in which the republican party needs encouragement from the national administration. In its total of republican ballots it comes next after Pennsylvania and Ohio. Under such conditions we do not believe that the Democrats are entitled to share the offices, which if given them, will be used for party purposes in the campaign of 1900. It is chivalrous not to exterminate a foe, but I fail to see the wisdom of giving your enemy a club which he may use for your destruction." A number of protests have been received from Republicans of other states against the division policy but so far as known that policy has not been changed, but the President has the same under consideration.

Col. Geo. R. Peck, a prominent western railroad man, said of sentiment in his section: "The almost universal sentiment of the western country is in favor of sustaining the policy of President McKinley. Even those who are opposed to the idea of colonial possessions are patriotic enough to say that the circumstances of the case forbid our leaving the Philippines, for to do so would make us the laughing stock of the nations. The great body of American citizenship is in hearty accord with the McKinley administration on this question, and all the Atkinson's of the land couldn't swerve this honest

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

mass, who are the bone and sinew of the republic. And any party that attempts to make political capital by adverse criticism of the administration's course will be ground to pieces as it deserves. In such times as this the President is the leader of the whole people, and to take issue with him on any pretext is un-American and unpatriotic."

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I am under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy, and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by L. Fournier.

Funny how different the standard of morals is between us and England in some respects. For instance over there they tolerate bar maids, but object to Sunday newspapers, while in America it is considered wicked for woman to dispense liquors and the bar maid would not be tolerated, but Sunday newspapers are considered a beneficence.

Last fall I sprained my left hip, while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse, and the doctor then said, I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse, and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store, and the druggist recommended to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it, and one half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

James O'Donnell wouldn't be surprised, of course, if the people extended to him a unanimous call in 1900, but he is not going to take any chances. He knows what he wants, and he is going after it in person. That's the way to succeed in love or politics. "Faint heart never won a lady fair," or captured a ward caucus.—Bay City Tribune.

Would Not Suffer so again for Fifty Times its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store, and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Livestryman, Burgetstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

The Philippine courts have been re-established at Manila, the Spanish statutes being followed where they are not in conflict with the sovereignty of the United States. The judges are appointed in the proportion of two Filipinos to one American. Spanish will be the official language of the courts. The Filipino members are prominent lawyers. This is an excellent move, for it shows the natives the sincerity of the United States in the plan of government for the colony which has been promulgated.—Blade.

The biggest trust after all is the country newspaper. It trusts almost everybody, and for that reason the people like it. It is the only trust on earth that is worked to the limit, and the only trust, where the proprietor gets the smallest share of the dividends. Every city in the state has a branch office in this trust, and the trusting soul who goes down in his pocket for the dust to keep this trust going is abused like a pirate. He even says that his paper needs something besides air to keep his trust inflated.—Ex.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one third of the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost-bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents.—L. Fournier, May & Jun.

The reason no one but Bryan has yet appeared in the field as an aspirant for the Presidential nomination next year is not to be found in Bryan's popularity, for he does not possess it. It is simply because of an indisposition to take a nomination which means certain defeat.—Globe-Democrat.

There are signs that Germany will be one of the most fertile fields of temperance work in the next 25 years.—Grand Rapids Herald.—But other fields will yield a richer harvest to the missionary effort, for Germans, at home and abroad, are not given to the vice of drunkenness. In the fatherland there are comparatively few drunkards. It is safe to say that more confirmed inebriates reside in the prohibition states of this nation, than in the whole German empire. Germans and German-Americans drink beer in moderation, and they don't seem to be a whit the worse for it.—Bay City Tribune.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, June 14th, 1899.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50 to \$5.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.50; common, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners' cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.25 to \$4.25. Milch cows, active at \$30.00 to \$45.00; calves, active at \$5.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, 1 lb. live receipts and higher: prime lambs \$6.00 to \$7.00; mixed \$3.75 to \$4.50; culls \$2.00 to \$3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$3.85 to \$4.00; Yorkers \$3.80 to \$4.85; pigs \$3.70 to \$3.75; rough \$3.50 to \$3.20; stags 1/2 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

HALF RATES TO THE

Epworth League,

HELD AT

INDIANAPOLIS,

JULY 20th to 23d,

VIA

C. H. & D. Railway.

For information, address

O. H. & D. Agents, or

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A.,

Toledo, Ohio.

Probate Order for Hearing Final Account.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, s. s.

County of Grayling, ss.

PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.

A County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday the fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

Present JOHN J. COVINGTON,

Judge of Probate.

In the MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF George O. Van Gieson deceased.

Perry Ostrander, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the third day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the examining and allowing such account and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, and show cause, if any there be why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(Seal)

JOHN J. COVINGTON,

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

June 4th

BUY YOUR
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE
AND
FARM IMPLEMENTS,
OF US.
WE WILL TREAT
YOU RIGHT,
AND SAVE YOU
MONEY.
Salling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.
THE WALL PAPER SEASON
is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.
Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.
Call and see me before buying elsewhere.
Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON.

1/4 OFF. 1/4 OFF.
DON'T MISS OUR GREAT 1-4 OFF SALE
In Men's Clothing and Shoes.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
We will mention only a few Bargains:
\$6.50 Men's Black Worsted Suit - at \$5.87.
\$10.50 Men's Plaid Fancy Suit - at \$7.87.
\$14.00 Men's Black Wool Suit - at \$10.50.
\$2.00 Men's Fine Shoes; - at \$1.50.
\$3.25 Men's Fine Shoes, - at \$2.48.
and THOUSANDS of other
Bargains in DRY GOODS.
R. MEYERS, The Corner Store,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT
A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIFFER FLOW, or a
GALE FLOW, or a
HARROW,
(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made,
A CHAMPION BINDER
Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.
O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Chas. Amidon has just erected two windmills in Otsego county.

Picture framing promptly and neatly done, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Mrs. Dr. Leighton took in the excursion to Bay City, last Saturday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Attorney Ostrander, of Lewiston, was in town, one day last week.

P. Ostrander brought in his usual load of dairy products, Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Stoddard, of Owosso, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Martin.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

A. H. Aune, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Tuesday.

L. C. Huxley, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. F. Benkelman went to Bay City and Saginaw, last Saturday, on a shopping excursion.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Misses Etta Coventry and Mary Vorhees went to Bay City, last Saturday, on a shopping excursion.

W. McCullough is erecting a neat wire fence in front of his property, on Cedar street.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Rev. Father Webber, of West Branch, held services in the Catholic church, last Sunday.

Mrs. M. A. Bates went to Bay City, on the excursion, last Saturday.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Misses Jennie McLeod and Jennie Ingley were visiting with friends in Lewiston, last week.

Buy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorenson, and get it trimmed free of charge.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Loder are pleased with a visit from his mother and sister, of Greenville, Mich.

Comrade W. S. Chalko came down from the farm, Saturday, and was a welcome caller.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The three Waldrons, of South Branch, were in town, Saturday. E. T. took home a mower.

George Larson had the misfortune of losing a part of one of his fingers by a shingle saw, last week.

Barbed Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Fred Shalts, of Beaver Plains, lost a valuable horse by death, last Sunday.

The W. R. C. gave an Ice Cream and Cake Social at the residence of A. Kraus, Tuesday evening.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

Ladies, and Gents, Second Hand Bicycles for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Marius Hanson and wife, returned to their home in Toledo, yesterday, after a pleasant visit.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Born—Sunday the 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Rasmussen, a daughter.

E. N. Salling of Manistee is in town this week, looking after the interests of the company as usual.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brink went to Bay Port, Monday, for a week's visit, and to help Rolla celebrate his birthday.

W. I. Masters and wife arrived here Tuesday evening, for a visit at the old home. They report a rough passage across Lake Michigan, Monday night.

The largest line of Flows in the county, including the Oliver, Wizard, and Greenville, for sale by Albert Kraus.

G. W. Morgan, the hermit of Portage Lake, and noted cyclist, took in the excursion to Detroit, last Saturday. He was loaded for bear, as he took a Winchester with him.

S. S. Claggett went to Richmond, Saturday, for a day's visit with his parents and other friends.

E. Kraus went to Detroit, Saturday, on the excursion, for a short visit with his brother, B. Kraus.

Mrs. C. Amidon went to Bay City on the excursion, last Saturday, for a short visit with friends in that city.

Geo. L. Alexander, with a party of friends from Chicago and Detroit, went down the river after trout last Friday.

Mrs. Will Havens and child took in the excursion, last Saturday, going to Detroit, for a short visit with relatives.

Elmer Head, of South Branch, was in town, yesterday, delivering some fat cattle to the butcher, Geo. W. Comer.

Mrs. E. W. Jensen returned from a short visit with her parents and little daughter, at Otter Lake, last Saturday.

Rev. O. W. Willitt held an afternoon service in the West school house in Beaver Plains township, last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Kramer and Mrs. R. Meyers, with their children, went to Bay City, last Saturday, for a short visit with friends.

Mrs. Geo. Laugavein went to West Bay City, last Saturday, for a three week's visit with her family, and other relatives.

J. F. Wilcox, and his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Oaks, went to Lansing, Saturday, for a short visit with another daughter.

C. Patullo, day clerk at the Grayling House, took in the excursion to Detroit, last Saturday. He also went to Cleveland, O.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. use seventeen cars every day to ship lumber to their customers, from their Lewiston mills.

Misses Mawhorter, Robinson and Owens took in the excursion, last Saturday, Miss Robinson to Owosso, and the others to Detroit.

R. P. Forbes stopped work last week, for three days' fishing. He reports the water higher in the river than he ever saw it before.

D. Flag went to Bay City, on the excursion train, Saturday, for a short visit with his daughter, who is attending school in that city.

Mrs. C. L. Trombley went to Essexville, last Saturday on a short visit with her daughter Florence, who was to be confirmed on Sunday.

R. Myer has just finished putting in a new foundation, and putting a new roof on his building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Cedar street.

A new Sewing Machine, with attachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$16.50. For sale by J. W. Sorenson.

Carl Mickelson returned to Mason, on the 2 o'clock train, Tuesday. He reports business good, and that he is well pleased with the town and surrounding country.

\$20.25 buys a first class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same.

J. W. Sorenson.

Mr. G. S. Willis was pleasantly surprised, Friday evening, at his home, it being on the occasion of his birthday. Dainty refreshments were served at a late hour, and all departed after a very pleasant evening.

Remember, those wishing pictures must call on or before the 20th of this month. Best Cabinet Photos \$1.98 per dozen, while the present stock lasts.

CLOSE & CO.

East of Commercial Hotel.

Dr. Leighton's professional work makes such a demand on his time that he has discontinued the mercantile part of his business, and moved his stock and office to the rooms over the store which he has occupied.

A. M. C. brakeman named Wm. Cavanaugh, and well known on this end of the line, was seriously injured by being caught between a stake and corner of a car, at Vanderbilt, last Thursday, and jammed across the abdomen. He was taken directly to his home in West Bay City.

Miss Agnes Bates has returned from Traverse City, and is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Jasper Hoyt. She has been re-hired at an increase of wages to teach the Elmwood school in Traverse City, and will next year have eight teachers under her direction. A \$10,000 addition to the building is also to be erected! Miss Bates has already taught the school two years, and this report speaks well for her success.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Publio Meeting.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of Grayling at the Opera House, on Monday evening, June 19th, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the matter of hiring a night watch for the ensuing year, commencing July 1st next. A full attendance is desired.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

It is not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of E. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland, the most eminent of the great restoratives. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, strength and vigor. It is a quick made tonic, and is a direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should be taken. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of celery compounds, nervines, and other "patent" medicines are over. BAR-BEN is the only restorative of its kind. For sale at all drug stores, a 60-day box for 40 cents, or we will mail you a box of 100 tablets for \$1.00. Write to E. E. Barton, M. D., 443 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Word was received from R. Hanson, Tuesday, announcing his safe arrival at Bremen, with the 1429 passengers on board the vessel, in which he made the voyage.

Arlington Blockhoff, teacher in the school for the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint, went north last week in charge of 38 pupils of the asylum that he was conducting to their homes. He returned Tuesday morning for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elchoff.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead returned from Fairgrove, Monday evening. Mr. H. reports that his brother died on Saturday morning and was buried on Sunday. He was the youngest of his brothers, and was 57 years old. He was not conscious at any time after the arrival of his brother, but passed away as if asleep.

Red Hot From The Gun.

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Pimples, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The M. E. Church was well filled last Sunday evening on the occasion of the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. O. W. Willitt, who took his text from the 13th verse of 4th Proverbs, and gave a most interesting discourse, full of advice, which, if heeded, can but be of benefit to the graduates and all who listened to him.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaho, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed."

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, James Henderson, Esq. of Pinconning, Mich., Wednesday evening, June 14, Rev. G. L. Guichard and Miss Carolyn Henderson, Rev. Alexander Danskin, assisted by Rev. O. A. Smith, D. D. officiating. Only the family of the contracting parties were present. THE AVANCE extends congratulations.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, Druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

The Goodfriendship Circle, R. V. R. C., closed its work for the year at Mrs. C. T. Jerome's, Tuesday evening, when they were served with a very elegant banquet, thus finishing the third year of their work. The members of the circle feel that it has been time well spent, and would be glad to have another circle organized, as there is much "material" here for another flourishing club. Any member of the circle will cheerfully answer any questions, or render any assistance in forming another circle.

Where are you going?

GOING TO CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S

AFTER MY DRINKS.

IF YOU WANT Good Drinks, Try their Emblem TEA for 50 Cents.

It can't be Beat for the Money. They also sell the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR JA-VO BLEND if you want the best 25c Coffee in the World.

They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, and FULL CREAM CHEESE.

Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto. Don't forget the place, but trade with

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price

IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

Any Old Sore.

Cut, Bruise or Sprain quickly healed with Bannan Salve, the greatest healing remedy in the world. L. Fournier.

F. G. Noble sheared 839 pounds of wool from his flock of sheep. He sold it to T. H. Deyarmond.—Mio Mail.

Truths Tarsely Told.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a safe, sure remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Guaranteed, 50 cents. L. Fournier.

T. H. Deyarmond arrived here from Lewiston, on Tuesday. Mr. Deyarmond purchased 4150 pounds of wool to-day.—Mio Mail.

Tetter, Eczema and Skin Diseases yield quickly to the marvelous healing qualities of Bannan Salve, made from a prescription of a skin specialist of world wide fame. 25 cents. L. Fournier.

John Finch disposed of his wool, amounting to 579 pounds, to Mr. Weaver, at McKinley, on Tuesday. His sheep sheared an average of 51 pounds per head.—Mio Mail.

BACKACHE should never be neglected. It means kidney disorder, which if allowed to run too long, will result in Bright's Disease or other serious and often fatal complaints. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed for kidney disorder. L. Fournier.

To-day when sand pumping the new well, being drilled at the water works, the water and pulverized rock was dumped into half of a barrel, and on top of the barrel there showed up distinct evidence of crude petroleum.—Cheb. Tribune.

Cured When Others Failed.

S. A. Ingalls, Crown Point, N. Y. writes: "My wife suffered from Kidney Trouble for years. She consulted several physicians and tried a number of Kidney Cures, without getting relief. She was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and in less than a week after she began using it she was greatly improved, and three bottles cured her. L. Fournier.

A number of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. expect to go to Petoskey, June 21st and 22nd to attend the State Encampment, and see the soldiers of Co. C. 35th Mich., with which four of our boys went away while only two returned.—Ot. Co. Herald.

Had Kidney Disease 27 Years.

Mr. G. A. Stillman, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and to-day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities." L. Fournier.

Items of Interest.

at Rosenthals.

Ladies' Hose in Jan'y were 20c, now 12 1/2c.

Men's Hose, in black, a rare treat, only 5c.

Children's Dresses, sizes 1 to 5, 79.60-59 & 49c.

Ladies Fine Merino Vests & Pts., were 50 at 35c.

Ladies' Newest Ties 25c.

Ladies' Black Hose, a special, two pr, for 25c.

Leather Belts, in large assortment, at 50, 25 & 15c.

Placket Buttons, all the rage, per set, 15c.

Black and Figured Petticoats, excellent va., 98c.

Men's Double Tapped, Heavy Grain Shoe, a solid shoe for little money. \$1.25

Ladies' Lisle Gloves, assorted colors, were 25c, now 10c.

A Beautiful line of Organdies at 12 1-2c.

New Line of Dress Skirts, now in. See Our Display of Newest Shirt Waists.

IKE ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

COLTER & WALLACE, GRAYLING, MICH.

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Also weave Carpets, manufacture TOMBSONES and MONUMENTS at lowest prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

A reception will be given Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Guichard, at the Presbyterian Church, next Tuesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all their friends to be present.

"Children's Day" was appropriately observed by the churches of Grayling, last Sunday. The Presbyterian church was elaborately decorated with bunting, flags, flowers and mottoes, and was a "bower of beauty."

Services at the M. E. Church were omitted, and the little ones united in the service which were pronounced unusually interesting. The address by Rev. Guichard was appropriate for the occasion.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

A report reaches us that some of the section men at Grayling had their hands burned by electric fluid. It is thought to be the same bolt the engineer met that morning, and the reason it did not leave the track, when the engine met it, was because the wheels were greased and it could not catch on.—Ros. News.

THE WEEKLY ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

A Great Semi-Weekly Paper. Republican in Politics.

Issued in Semi-Weekly Sections. Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday. Sixteen Pages Every Week.

\$1. Price One Dollar. \$1.

AS A NEWSPAPER, The Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued in SEMI-WEEKLY sections, is almost equal to a daily, at the price of a weekly. The two papers each week give the complete news of that week from all parts of the world, so selected and arranged as to preserve the thread of events from issue to issue. The preparation of the NEWS in this form involves an immense amount of labor and expense, and comprises the most complete and comprehensive NEWS SERVICE of any dollar a year publication in the United States, if not in the world.

As a Home Journal.

The Weekly Globe-Democrat is equally as pre-eminent. It is morally clean, and may be read without contamination by all the members of any family. It contains the very cream of current literature and the best pictorial illustrations. Its departments devoted to "The Home," "For Women," "Agricultural News," "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," are each of the highest grade, and its MARKET REPORTS are complete in every detail.

IN A WORD,

The WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is a complete newspaper, prepared and printed for intelligent and thoughtful people. We have confidence in its ability to speak for itself, and will cheerfully mail SAM-FLE COPY, free of charge, upon receipt of request. Address THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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We will accept subscriptions for The Weekly Globe-Democrat (issued in Semi-Weekly Sections) in connection with this paper, both at the rate of only \$1.50 cash in advance. This offer will only be in force for a short time. Send in your subscription AT ONCE to

The CRAWFORD AVANCE, Grayling, Michigan.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

FRANK B. LELAND, Mortgagee.

May 1913

Franklin House, DETROIT, MICH.

Cheerful and Laidly. Very comfortable. Reasonable rates. Breakfast, 10c. Dinner, 15c. Rooms, 10c to 25c. Bath, 10c. Free. Write to J. J. Jones & Sons, Frank.

PURE FOOD SCARCE.

NINETY PER CENT OF THE SUPPLY IS ADULTERATED.

Startling Revelations Brought Out by the Senate Investigating Committee—Enormous Amount of Fraudulent and Poisonous Products Produced.

If there is any pure food manufactured or sold in this country, the Senate Food Investigating Committee, which took testimony in Chicago, did not come across it. The evidence in the hands of that committee tends to show that nearly all the common articles of food are adulterated by the manufacturers, and some of them with deleterious and dangerous substances. One of the witnesses, Dr. H. H. Wiley, chief chemist in the Department of Agriculture, went so far as to tell the committee that 90 per cent. of the liquid and solid foods consumed by the people of the United States are adulterated. And Dr. Wiley said this statement was based on his personal investigation. He had, so he told the committee, examined and tested almost every article of food and drink bought

tured with consummate care, but now, many producers do not attempt to imitate the beans except in color and size. Spurious coffee beans were formerly imported from Germany in large quantities and to some extent from France. But American manufacturers, realizing the profit to be made in the trade, entered the field and now make better imitations than any that are to be imported. Flour or almost any cereal is mixed with molasses and molded to resemble the bean and then roasted and colored. Sometimes chicory or burned sugar forms a part of the compound, which, although almost worthless, is not harmful when composed of such simple substances, but if mineral matter be added the product is often poisonous to some degree. A few years ago in France the Government seized a factory which employed sulphate of iron in its mixture.

Imitation coffee beans can be distinguished easily from the genuine by a careful examination. Molded as they are, the artificial beans present a uniformity of structure, which is entirely foreign to the real beans. Again, artificial coffee beans will nearly always sink when put in water, while genuine coffee floats. There are several simple and good tests for ground coffee. When a little of the coffee is taken and pressed

highly colored after being boiled a few minutes adulteration may be suspected.

List Practically Unlimited. The list of articles adulterated and their adulterations is practically unlimited, as was stated by Prof. Wiley in his testimony before the Congressional Committee. The adulteration of coffee and tea will serve as types. It is stated that most of the spices sold are wholly fraudulent, as are most of the jellies. Perhaps half of the alcoholic liquors are prepared from neutral spirits distilled and colored to have the taste and appearance of the liquor demanded by the consumer. A type of this adulteration is the recipe given for "pure country cider." It is: To each gallon of water add one-half pound of granulated sugar, adulterate with tartaric acid, and flavor with oil of apple, previously put in alcohol, color with carmalum, and to twenty gallons of the mixture add two gallons of genuine country cider.

Frequent cases have been reported of late years of sickness arising from the use of canned meats. The cause seems mainly to have been improper methods of canning, or the use of meat that was tainted before being canned. According to A. J. Wedderburn, of the United States Department of Agriculture,

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S WIFE.

Delicate Social Functions and Loves Her Husband and Nature.

Mrs. John P. Altgeld, wife of the ex-Governor of Illinois, is a tall, dignified woman, and, like Mrs. McKinley, is somewhat of an invalid. Illness, not age, has silvered the hair that once was a midnight black, writes a Chicago correspondent. This is the only effect of further softening a face that is wonderfully patient and beautiful. Her eyes are gray, her features are delicate and her mouth expressive. Her face is a mirror which speaks for every emotion she feels.

She has a poet's sensitive appreciation of nature and at last has realized the ambition of her life, to live "near to nature." For years she has tried to persuade Mr. Altgeld to move into the country, where they could have trees and grass and where "even the dirt is clean," as she expresses it. It is only recently, however, that her wish has been realized, and now she lives in a charming home in Rogers Park. She spends most of her time sitting on the broad veranda of her home, watching the leaves develop on the trees, which grow in abundance in that locality, wending little imaginary stories about the golden dandelions blooming on the lawn and breathing the country air laden with perfume of lilacs and wild currants. The roses have already begun to bloom again in her cheeks, and she will soon be her old self again under the magic influence of her surroundings. Mrs. Altgeld has no children. She loves her home and prefers the society of her husband to that of any outsider. While she was the first lady of the State it was necessary for her to entertain and go into society, but she has no taste for that kind of life. She dresses quietly, with a slight dash of color here and there, "just for cheerfulness." While she does not enter into politics, she takes a keen interest in Mr. Altgeld's successes and failures, and it is safe to say she has even been the ex-Governor's inspiration in everything he has undertaken.

During the early '70s he was engaged as counsel in a celebrated case, and was compelled to devote not only the day but the greater part of the night to his task. Once when he was thoroughly fatigued on an associate suggested that a cigar with his coffee might have a soothing effect. General Tracy succumbed to the temptation, and before he was aware of it had finished his third cigar. They seemed to "quicken his nerves, and he was able to work over his papers the whole of that night. Since that time, perhaps out of gratitude for the effect of those three cigars, General Tracy has been a smoker.—Philadelphia Post.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Very aged persons are often afflicted with itching of the skin without a rash or manifestation of skin disease. This is generally due to weakened nerves, and may be mitigated by baths in warm water faintly tinged with carbolic acid—one teaspoonful of acid to a gallon of water.

Medicines do not very greatly change the effects of varicose veins in the leg. About the best alleviant is a silk elastic stocking. This evens the pressure in the limb and prevents the veins from dilating excessively.

Thin-blooded children who arise with headaches and dizziness in the morning may be greatly benefited by the administration of a half-teaspoonful of solution of albuminate of iron after meals.

A great many nervous people are alarmed at the presence of a fluttering feeling in the throat when they get excited—"a lump that cannot be swallowed." The lump is an imaginary one, due entirely to a slight constriction of the gullet, and may be mitigated with valerian or almost any mild nerve.

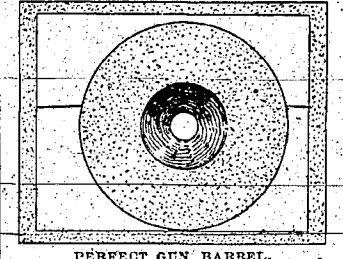
"Skin foods" are generally humbugs. There are no foods for the skin differing from foods for the entire body. Some persons, anxious to fill out their cheeks, rub on cod liver oil, but it is the rubbing only that develops the muscles of the face. Freedom from worry and plenty of rest, are the great complexion savers.

Calloused feet are produced by ill-fitting shoes and prolonged standing. They should be pared only when absolutely necessary, as frequent paring favors rapid growth. Soak the feet in hot alum water, one teaspoonful to the quart, every night, and protect the callous by a thin ring of felt.

GUN-BARREL TEST.

Simple Method of Detecting an Irregularity After Boring.

In the manufacture of Krug-Jorgensen rifles at the Springfield Arsenal the drill, which has to pass through 30 1/2 inches of barrel, is provided with a 1-32-inch oilhole which extends through its whole length, and feeds oil directly at the point of the drill. This hole, which takes the place of the old channel cut along the side of the drill, says the Scientific American, is an improvement.



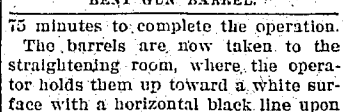
PERFECT GUN BARREL.

ment introduced by Major Taylor. The oil is forced through the drill by means of a small rotary pump, which forms part of the machine. Although the barrel rotates at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute, the constant rush of cold oil to the head is sufficient to keep the drill and barrel perfectly cool, and it also serves to carry away the chips which issue in a constant stream from the rear bushing. The barrel is drilled to a diameter of 0.295 inch, and it takes

GREATEST HEAT.

Electrical Furnace Produces a Temperature that Breaks the Record.

The highest temperature yet produced by man has been reached by an especially constructed furnace at the Columbia University. Prof. Tuckerm, to whom belongs the honor of the experiment, had been working for years on the idea so successfully carried out and has finally generated heat 20 degrees higher than the record made some time ago by Prof. Moisson of Paris. The heat of the sun is estimated at 10,000 degrees. The heat generated at Columbia was 6,500. The effect was tremendous. The electrical furnace was charged with a current of unusual power, which was so high that under it steel, hard quartz and even platinum were vaporized. As for ordinary crucibles, they disappeared at once in a little puff of smoke. It is difficult to appreciate the degree of such heat without some comparisons. Sending water means a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit and re-heating iron 800 degrees. Steel melts at 3,000 degrees and boils like water at 3,500 degrees. Commercially the experiment is very useful because it has shown that diamonds of marketable size and purity may be made artificially. Further, it has given to commerce two products of almost incalculable value—calcium carbide and silicon carbide.



BENT GUN BARREL.

75 minutes to complete the operation. The barrels are now taken to the straightening room, where the operator holds them up toward a white surface with a horizontal black line upon it and looks through the bore. If the bend is downward, the curved reflections of the black line on the surface of the bore will be convergent; if upward, they will be divergent. A few taps of the hammer quickly straighten the barrel until the reflected lines are perfectly true.

The Lunatic's Repentance.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, a few days ago, and, coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking up quickly at his watch, said: "Is that clock right?" "No, you idiot," said a patient standing by; "it would not be in here if it were right."—Melbourne Australasian.

General Tracy's First Cigar.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, and associate of General Benjamin Harrison in representing this government in the matter of the Venezuela boundary dispute, finds his keenest enjoyment in smoking. During his recent voyage to Paris he passed a good deal of his time in the smoking-room of the steamer. But the general was nearly 50 years old before he required the taste for tobacco. Previous to that time smoking made him ill.

TIME TO PRAY.

How Senator Turpie Led Off for a Bashful Preacher.

Former Senator David Turpie of Indiana is a man of intense nervous development. He says so himself. Any one who has ever seen him for five consecutive seconds is willing to take his word for it. At times the statesman's peculiarity takes the form of easibility, and when the wind is in the quarter thoughtful persons efface themselves as expeditiously as is consistent with practicality. Not that the Senator is intentionally abrupt. It is merely the natural idiosyncrasy of the great. On one occasion, the President of the Senate being delayed in reaching the Capitol, Mr. Turpie was requested to preside at the opening of the session. The unusual prospect brought out the nervousness in a more pronounced shape than was ordinary, and when the Hoosier ascended the steps leading to the President's seat with the chaplain—a new chaplain, by the by—in tow, he was really so ill at ease as to make his position painful. Something of this feeling communicated itself to the new preacher, who followed in apparent bewilderment, and awkwardly took the wrong position. This further embarrassed Turpie, who stood surveying the standing quorum and at a loss how to make a beginning. For several seconds the chaplain looked blankly around. Suddenly Turpie, who had grown more and more confused by the parson's inaction, caught up the ivory gavel and brought it down with terrific nervous force on the desk. Then wheeling round to face the affrighted cleric the Senator shouted: "Pray, you pray!" And the chaplain prayed.

Facious Gent—I can tell from your looks that you believe in spiritualism. Am I right? Solemn Walter—Well, I do have some faith in table-tipping.—Indianapolis Journal.

First Negro—I bet Sam Yallerby has eloped with a white man's wife. Second Negro—Yalls, de patiotic cuss has took up de 'white man's burden,' as Kipling says.—Judge.

Von Blumer—I am afraid we haven't much for dinner, but such as it is—Olinker—Don't make any excuses, old man. Remember that I have dined at your house before.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Henpeck (visiting her first husband's grave)—Yes; here lies a hero. You would not be my husband to-day had he not been killed in the war. Mr. Henpeck (fiercely)—Yes; what a curse war is.—Tit-Bits.

One Sort—"You sold this dog to me for a bird-dog. He doesn't know a bird when he sees one. I took him out yesterday and he wouldn't look at a bird." "Well, how was the bird cooked?"—Brooklyn Life.

Teacher (to new scholar)—What is your name? New Boy—My name is Jule, sir. Teacher—You should have said Julius, sir. And now, my lad, turning to another lad, "What is your name?" "Billous, sir."—Tit-Bits.

"Isn't Sam Tomas an English town?" asked Van Braam. "Of course not," replied Dinwiddie. "It's a Philippine town. What made you ask if it were English?" "I noticed that the 'b' had been dropped."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

He—Oh, by the way, the doctor advised me to eat a water cracker before going to bed; said it would prevent my insomnia. Are there any in the house? She—The only thing in the house appropriate for a water cracker is the ice-cream.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Those Americans don't know how to run a war," said the Filipino, in disgust. "What's the trouble?" "They insist on whipping us all at once, when they might as well have the glory of winning battles for the next five years. It isn't economy."—Washington Star.

Brother John—And so the baby is four days old, is it? "Pears like it's a pretty bright little thing for its age. Sister Mary (pityingly)—Bright! That's not the word; it's a wonder. Why the little precious breathes as natural and regular as an adult fifty years old.—Judge.

"What's the use of keeping on asking all these questions, when the witness insists on saying, 'I don't know?'" "Perhaps there isn't a great deal of use," answered the investigator. "But it is something of a luxury to find a man in this town who is willing to admit there is anything he doesn't know."—Washington Star.

Mr. Meeker stepped out into the kitchen a moment to speak to a woman. "Verena," he said, "when you bring the turkey to the table place it before Mrs. Meeker. She will tell you to take it to me, and you can do so. This will start things right, and you'll get along with Mrs. Meeker without any trouble."—Chicago Tribune.

"There is a cat sits every night on our back fence," he explained to the lawyer, "and he yowls, and howls, and roars. Now, I don't want to get into any trouble with my neighbor, but I would like to know if I am not justified in putting a stop to it." "Certainly," replied the lawyer. "I am well within my rights if I shoot the cat, then?" he inquired, gleefully. "Um, well, I would hardly say that," answered the lawyer; "the cat does not belong to you, as I understand it?" "No." "And the fence does?" "Yes." "Well, then, I think I may safely say that you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."—Chicago Post.

Grocer (to shopman)—Peter, I owe about three hundred pounds. "Yes, sir." "I have two hundred pounds in the safe, but the shop is empty; I think it is the right time to fail." "That's just what I think." "But I want a plausible pretext for my creditors. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over to-night and to-morrow morning." The clerk promised to think it over carefully. On entering the shop next morning the grocer found the safe open, the money gone and in its place a note which ran as follows: "I have taken the two hundred pounds and am off for America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors."—Punch.

Flinty Coats for Plants.

If two pieces of sugar cane are rubbed together in the dark they will make a tiny light. This comes from the fact that every rod or cane or leaf of grass has a hard, flinty outside skin, which helps them to stand straight up and also keeps the tender inside from being eaten up by many of the insects.

There is this to the astonishing credit of the farmer's wife: She is kept so busy that she doesn't dress but in long curls after she has put on pants.



Coffee adulterated with chicory and roasted beans. GENUINE TEA LEAVES. Black tea. Young tea. Green tea. Small black tea. ADULTERATIONS. Beech. Elder. Hawthorn. Wild plum.

and sold in the country, and he explained to the investigators the results of his tests.

For instance, he found "pure" alcohol that had been made of menthol and wood sap; brandy that had been manufactured of burnt sugar and water; bread that had been made of potato flour, and even then adulterated with alum and sulphate of copper, substances dangerous to the health of the consumer of that sort of bread; cider made of tartaric acid and colored with caramel; candy made of glucose and artificial essences and colored with poisonous substances; canned goods which had been preserved with salts of copper; butter which had been manufactured from ordinary animal fats and colored, and in which there was an excess of salts; beer that had been made of burnt sugar, licorice, quassia and grains other than barley; cheese that had been made of oleomargarine, with salts of mercury in the rind, cocoa and chocolate that were compounded of sugar, animal fats, flour and starch and ferruginous earths; cayenne pepper that was made of ground rice and flour and salt and a sprinkling of red lead; flour that was made of alum and ground-rice; cinnamon that was made of cassia and plain sawdust; ginger that was manufactured of mustard and tumeric; gin that was composed altogether of a mixture of water and sugar and alum and turpentine; honey in the comb that was made of glucose and cane sugar, with the comb made of fine paraffin; lard that was made of starch and cottonseed oil and stearine, and containing alum and caustic lime; mustard that was compounded of flour and tumeric and chromate and sulphate of lead; artificial milk that was sold as "pure condensed milk" and made of burnt sugar, annatto and water; fruit jellies that were made of gelatine and apple parings and flavored with artificial essences; meat that was made of bread dust and venetian red; pickles put up in salts of copper and alum; fruit preserves that were made of the common pumpkin and colored with dangerous substances; sago made of potato starch; powdered sugar, the base of which was rice flour, and which contained also salts of lead and tin, gypsum and marble dust; tea that was made of common leaves and treated with gypsum, china clay and soapstone; vinegar that was made of burnt sugar and sulphuric and hydrochloric acids; wines made of artificial alcohol and water and colored with anilines.

From the testimony of the witnesses before the committee it would seem that more time and ingenuity are ex-

posed between the fingers or squeezed in the paper in which it is bought, and it will not form a coherent mass, it is pretty sure to be genuine, but if the grains cake they are not coffee. Even chicory grains will stick to each other, for they are comparatively soft and open, and adhere without difficulty when squeezed. In water chicory and cereals will soften quickly like bread crumbs, while coffee will take a long time to soften; genuine coffee grains will float, as will the whole beans, but chicory or any other sweet root will soon sink. Chicory or caramel will cause a yellowish or brownish color to diffuse rapidly through the water, but pure coffee will not tint the water for a long time. Such tests are so simple that there appears little excuse for not trying them. Yet manufacturers sell to dealers, tons of artificial coffee, which is accepted unquestioningly as the genuine article.

Both manufacturers and retail grocers make enormous profits, for their fraudulent coffee can be made for as little as 3 or 4 cents a pound. Often the grain, crackers or cereals which enter into its composition are so badly damaged that they could be utilized in no other way. There is, besides, much huckstering in real coffees, and lower grades are frequently mixed with the higher. Thus Maracabo and La Guayra coffees are mixed with Java and Mocha coffee and the mixture sold for pure Java or pure Mocha.

Cheap cream of tartar has been proved to be composed largely of tartaric acid and terra alba. This terra alba, or white earth, imported from the shores of the Mediterranean, has been used as a food adulterant to a fearful degree. It is, when pulverized, a white and almost impalpable powder, tasteless and looking like a fine starch. Its presence is frequently detected in powdered sugar, which may account for the fact that housekeepers do not find powdered sugar altogether satisfactory for cooking purposes. Pure cream of tartar will dissolve in hot water, but terra alba will not; therefore to test it put a teaspoonful into a tumbler of hot water, allow it to stand for a few moments, and then see whether there is any sediment. If the sediment is large, terra alba is probably present. If it does not dissolve, leaving the water clear, add a few drops of tincture of iodine to the water. If pure, the color will remain unchanged; but if starch is present the water will turn bright blue. The usual adulterants of tea are "spent" or exhausted tea leaves, leaves

pure, but little risk will be run by the purchaser who carefully examines the outside of the cans which he buys. The heads of the cans should be slightly concave, which shows that they were not when sealed. If the heads are convex it shows that decomposition has commenced in the can.

The total value of the food supply of the United States has been estimated at \$5,000,000,000. According to Dr. Wiley's estimate, 90 per cent. of this is adulterated, or \$4,500,000,000. According to the American Grocer's figures, which are the most favorable, not more than 10 per cent. of the adulteration is harmful or injurious to the health. Taking these statements, the result shows that there is \$450,000,000 worth of poisonous food products put annually on the country and \$4,050,000,000 of fraudulent products.

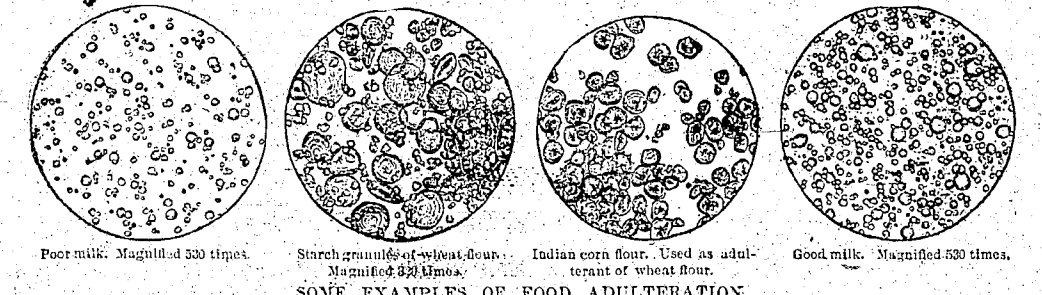
YOUNG COXCOMB

Taught a Lesson by an Old Man from the Country.

He bore the customary resemblance to a rural visitor. There was the chin beard and the clean-shaven upper lip and the trousers that fell just below his ankles. No wonder the foppishly garbed youth at the end of the car snickered aloud when he entered.

All during the ride up Lincoln avenue the young man smiled at the aged gentleman opposite him. The latter felt to reading a newspaper, but now and then he would look over the top of it and meet the taunting eyes of the young man.

All of a sudden he laid the paper aside and arose from his seat. He grabbed one of the "hold-on" straps and tugged at it frantically. The conductor did not notice his attempt apparently to stop the car, but it nearly drove the young man into hysterics. "Oh, what a Rub!" the old man heard him mutter, and then as though the efforts of the aged gentleman had softened his heart he said: "I'll do it for you," and rising he pulled the motorman's bell. When he had tugged it the regular way the old man resumed his seat. The car came to a standstill at the corner. The conductor opened the rear door, but no one inside moved. "I guess it is that young feller over there," answered the old man, nodding toward the youth. "Dye wanter git off?" inquired the conductor, with a snap. "Why, no," stammered the youth. "I thought that the elderly gentleman did, and I rang the bell for him. He was pulling one of those straps."



Poor milk. Magnified 530 times. Starch granules of wheat flour. Magnified 424 times. Indian corn flour. Used as adulterant of wheat flour. Good milk. Magnified 530 times.

pended in producing a counterfeit article than would be required to get nature to produce the real thing. The profit in producing it in large quantity from waste substances. This is a sort of utilization of the by-product that the country cannot stand for any length of time without serious deterioration of the physical and mental strength of its people, and the status of these crimes and its punishments for them will undoubtedly be fixed as a result of the report of this committee.

Many Adulterants Poisonous. Many of the adulterations are of such a character as to injure the pocket of the consumer rather than the health. Commercial fraud, according to the testimony of the national and State government officials, is chiefly the result, but wholesale loss of life has occurred. In a report made by A. J. Wedderburn, a special agent of the Agricultural Department, he calls attention to many cases of death. The deleterious substances are usually used through ignorance, one case of record being that in which death resulted from the use of chromic yellow, not only to the customer, but also to the vender and the members of his family.

Coffee is perhaps the most extensively adulterated article. Consumers do not take the trouble to find out whether their coffee is genuine or not. Artificial coffee beans used to be manufac-

of other plants like tea, sand and various materials used for coloring the leaves. Coloring is common and is called "fining." It generally consists in coating the leaves with powdered soapstone, with lead, or plumbago. If they are to be black, or with the powdered soapstone with indigo or Prussian blue if they are to be green. Often the facing adds materially to the weight of the tea. In England the use of exhausted leaves is much larger than it is in this country. Spent leaves are bought up from hotels and coffee-houses at merely nominal prices, and are dried and faced before being resold. They are easily detected by their frayed and irregular appearance and by the small proportion of soluble matter remaining in them.

The substitution of other leaves for those of the tea plant is also more common in England than in the United States. Yet even in this country it is well known that foreign leaves can easily be detected by spreading out a few of the leaves from the bottom of the tin. The lanceolate, spear-headed shape of the tea leaf, together with its serrated margin, distinguishes it from that of any plant used to counterfeit it. Artificial facings can be detected only by chemical tests. Green teas are often adulterated with black teas. Tea is often colored, and if the decoration made by the housekeeper becomes

Every one saw the position the old man had placed the young man in and all eyes were turned on him. He reddened. "What did you do it for?" asked the conductor, turning to the aged passenger. "I just wanted to show a thing or two to that young coxcomb over there," was the reply. And he added as the youth ducked for the open door, "I guess I did it."—Chicago Democrat.

Very Busy.

May and Edith are sisters 4 and 5 years old respectively. May had been very naughty, and mamma had taken her over her knee to administer corporal punishment, when Edith suddenly pushed the door ajar and peeped in. Turning her chubby face as far round toward her sister as her peculiar position would admit, May said very gravely: "Go out, Edie; don't you see I'm busy?"

It is needless to add that mamma granted a respite.

The great naval celebrity was on his way to the safe-deposit vaults with several installments of prize-money. "Hello!" exclaimed an intimate friend, "what have you there?" "These," replied the celebrity, "are the fortunes of war that you read so much about."—Washington Star.

The Thought of You.

In green fields where the tollers reap—
"Nenth skies of storm or cloudless blue;
In light or darkness of the deep,
"Tis evermore the thought of you!
In earth grown barren, or made new—
The thought of you—the thought of you.

On heights where glory sits supreme
And fame is fair in all men's view,
Or in the dead, or in the dream,
"Tis evermore the thought of you.
The faithfullest—the sweet—the true—
The thought of you—the thought of you!

Ah, never any thought save this
In all the dreams—the deeds to do!
The crown to trample, and to kiss
The cross in the sweet thought of you!
In life, and when death's face I view,
The thought of you—the thought of you!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE WHITE JAPONICA.

By O. P.

"Are there no white Japonicas, Morris?"

"No Miss Helena. I never had my greenhouse so backward afore at this season of the year. There's white roses enough, and a Cape jessamine as is."

"I don't care for the roses and jessamines," sharply retorted Miss Esmaigne. "I want a white Japonica to wear in my hair to-night."

"My dear child," the doctor answered, pityingly, "you know he could not get before I would advise you to go to him at once."

"He is dying," she gasped.

"Not quite that, let us hope, but, in any event, he cannot be long with you."

Lucy had risen and was lying on her back with trembling fingers.

"Poor Benny," she murmured. "And to-morrow was his birthday."

Mechanically she turned to the Japonica-bush in the window.

"Gone," she cried, with a gasp. "My beautiful flower is gone! The flower raised and tended for Benny! Gone—and that woman has stolen it!"

"Was it a white Japonica?" asked Dr. Edelin, unconsciously sympathizing with her agony of distress. "I met Miss Esmaigne on the stairs just now carrying one. Did you not give it to her?"

"She wanted to buy it of me," faltered Lucy. "But I told her I was keeping it for the doctor, dying child. She was angry with me—and when my back was turned she must have meanly stolen it. Oh! how could she?—how could she? She had money enough to buy a roomful of flowers, if she wished—I had only one this one."

"Lucy," said the doctor, gently, "never mind the flower. It has gone now. Remember Benny."

"True, sir," said the poor face-mender, with tears in her eyes. "I must listen to Benny. It is a long walk and he may be calling for me."

"My carriage is at the door," said Dr. Edelin. "I will take you there before I go on to my other patients. Don't sob and cry so pitifully, Lucy. It was a mean and cruel thing for that rich girl to do, but she will reap her reward in Heaven's good time. Do not fear."

"Is it Aunt Lucy? Has she brought the pretty white flowers she promised me?"

Lucy Lee's lips quivered as the dim eyes of the dying child turned toward her.

"No, Benny, I have not brought it, but—"

"It has not opened yet? Never mind, aunt; I am going where there are many, many flowers. Only I would have liked to see that one. I dreamed of it last night. Mother, kiss me, and you, too, Aunt Lucy, for I think I'm going to sleep."

And so he gave his beloved sleep. Miss Esmaigne wore the white Japonica in her hair at Miss Buckingham's ball, but Dr. Edelin was not there to mark its effects. He was at the bedside of Lucy Lee, who had broken down at last.

"It's very strange," soliloquized Dr. Edelin to himself. "I didn't think I cared so much about the fragile little thing. But if Lucy Lee dies I shall have lost a sunbeam out of my life."

Lucy Lee did not die. She recovered—and Dr. Edelin married her.

And Helena Esmaigne is just as generally disgusted with the world as ever.

SOLDIERS' DUMB FRIENDS.

MASCOTS WHOSE PRESENCE OFTEN DECIDES THE BATTLE.

War Horses Frequently Inspire Courage in the Heart of the Drooping Soldier—The Mule Invaluable to Our Army in the Philippines.

"Every man-of-war has his mascot in the shape of a bird or animal before going into battle, and these dumb creatures lead a certain amount of comfort and cheer to the sailors, sharing their danger and privations as well as their fun and pleasure, writes George E. Waite, in *Clippers of the Week*. The soldiers on land rarely have the opportunity to carry mascots, but they always have with them dumb friends, whose presence more often decides the fate of battles than the mascots. The war horses accompany every regiment, and their performance and actions in times of peace, or when under fire, frequently inspire courage in the heart of the drooping soldier. Sometimes the war horse is a mule, but this otherwise stupid and stubborn creature is a marvel in war. Uncle Sam put more confidence in the mule than in the horse in the two campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines, and the former despised animal has redeemed itself from much of its unfortunate reputation.

The army mule has just the qualities to make a good soldier. He has no nerves, and the shrieking of shells does not make him unruly and frightened. When all others are anxious and excited the mules are quiet and contemplative as ever. Give them some good grass and hay, and they will munch it right in the front of the battle. As a rule they do not go to the front. Their mission is to drag supplies and ammunition in the rear of the army, but if by accident they get in front they are apt to show the same stolidity as in the rear. Stupidity some call it. But sometimes stupidity of this kind is a great gift.

In Manila the mule has been invaluable to our army. Long trains of them hauled the wagon loads of supplies and the field pieces and ammunition carriages through mud and marsh, across ditches and streams, over logs, and through jungles that seemed absolutely impassable. There was simply nothing that these brutes could not get over, across, or under with their loads, where our soldiers could go. Much of the success of the Philippine campaign has been due to the skill of the teamsters in keeping the food and ammunition supplies well up to the front. Hardly a fighting day had to be postponed because of the lack of provisions, and it was the mule which accomplished this work so successfully.

The character of the country over which the supplies had to be dragged was wretched in the extreme. The hauled the wagon loads of supplies and the field pieces and ammunition carriages through mud and marsh, across ditches and streams, over logs, and through jungles that seemed absolutely impassable. There was simply nothing that these brutes could not get over, across, or under with their loads, where our soldiers could go. Much of the success of the Philippine campaign has been due to the skill of the teamsters in keeping the food and ammunition supplies well up to the front. Hardly a fighting day had to be postponed because of the lack of provisions, and it was the mule which accomplished this work so successfully.

When the field pieces and siege guns were swung up into position the mules were unhitched and led a short distance to the rear. But they did not mind the roar and explosions of the guns any more than if they were the crackling of this leaves in their favorite pasture field.

Although superior to the horse for certain lines of work in the army, the mule will never supplant this more highly-strung animal for cavalry duty. When it comes to charging the enemy, the mule would be too slow. This fatal defect in his character is never fully overcome.

A veteran cavalry horse becomes almost a part of the rider. The two work together, and the nervous system of one is affected by that of the other. The horse undoubtedly experiences all the hopes and fears of its rider, and if he has been long in the service this influence of one over the other increases.

When a column of cavalry swings in line to wait the order to charge, both riders and horses grow nervous if compelled to wait long. Inaction is dangerous, and cavalry leaders rarely subject their men and horses to this strain except when absolutely necessary.

The horse shows the strain outwardly by quick nervous restlessness. If the wait is continued for a long time the animal will begin to tremble and sweat. It is not fear, but nervousness. All that is required to dispel this condition is to sound the bugle call. Instantly the animal will begin the charge. It is necessary to hold him firmly at this juncture, or he will get the bit in his mouth and rush forward at too rapid a gait. In some new horses there will be a tendency to bolt, but as the front and side lines are made up of old veterans this is impossible, as the other horses will keep the fractions ones in line.

Then, as the charge moves forward, the nervousness of the horses disappears. They will lay back their ears and resolve to win or die. They carry their riders straight to the thick of the fight, and never once falter.

When a bullet strikes a trooper the man usually rolls out of his saddle without a word or cry, and the riderless horse confines the charge with the rest, rarely trying to escape or break through the lines. If the lines are broken up, the riderless army horse gets a little bewildered, and runs about the field neighing loudly. He misses the guiding touch of his master and is seeking for him on the field. A peculiarity of the cavalry horse is that it will rarely leave the field of action riderless. Several of these riderless horses will in time congregate together, and when the "rally" call of the bugle is sounded they fall in line in a body and report for duty. Such responsiveness seems almost human.

When the horse, instead of the rider, is struck by a bullet, the animal preserves the same stolidism that most troopers exhibit. It does not cry out, but endures the pain in silence. With wonderful fortitude it goes on with the rest of the cavalry to the charge, and not until shot through the heart or in the head will it drop. Even with a leg shattered the animal does not drop, but bravely continues the charge. When fatally wounded the veteran cavalry horse will try to get out of the fight and hobble to one side to die. But he does not drop down until weakness overcomes him. With drooping

TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

This Scourge Is Vanishing's Most Dangerous Enemy.

Dr. George F. Keene, of Howard, R. I., read a paper on "Municipal Responsibility in the Spread of Tuberculosis" before the twenty-sixth annual conference on charities and correction at Cincinnati. Lively interest was taken in the paper and the discussion which followed it.

"Every new case of tuberculosis," Dr. Keene said, "must be derived from another case of direct or indirect infection. The disease can only be transmitted to the tubercle bacilli."

"This is a disease which has claimed more victims than all the wars and all the plagues and scourges of the human race. Even since the few short years since Koch's discovery over 2,000,000 persons on this continent have succumbed to its fatal infection. The annual tribute of the United States to this scourge is over 100,000 of its inhabitants."

"Each year the world yields up 1,000,000; each day, 3,000; each minute, 2, of its people as a sacrifice of this plague. Of the 70,000,000 individuals now peopling these United States 10,000,000 must inevitably die of this disease if the present ratio is kept up."

"The underlying principle in any warfare against tuberculosis must be the universal knowledge and recognition of the fact that we are to deal with a disease that is communicated from one individual to another, and where there are no germs of the disease there it can never originate de novo. A house, a neighborhood, a country, in fact, can become infected with this disease, and this fact has been recently established by historical data."

"That meat from the tuberculosis animals is capable of producing tuberculosis has been demonstrated by scientific experiments. We cook our meat, but the lovers of rare roast beef and rare steak, or even Bologna sausage, will probably often take into their stomachs many tubercle bacilli whose vitality has been unimpaired."

"But what are we to say of the thousands of infants that die annually from tubercular lesions as a result of taking milk from tuberculous cows? Whose is the responsibility for feeding them upon a diet whose results are as surely fatal as slow poison if they belong to the large majority of the susceptible? Milk is one of the chief infected foods which we obtain from the lower animals, and it is the only animal food which we consume uncooked. The milk supply of a municipality should be as carefully watched as its water supply."

"The people must know just what this disease is and just how it is contracted. They must be taught that the chief agent of contamination in the human family is the sputum. How important, then, are those newer ordinances which many cities are now making, prohibiting spitting in public places, public buildings and public conveyances?"

"Consumption is an indoor disease. Where sunlight and pure air are banefully enjoyed there tuberculosis can find but little lodgment."

The Man-Eating Tiger.

As is generally known, a man-eating tiger is usually an old beast which has got past his time for catching game, and so seeks an easier prey in human beings. But tigers born of a man-eating tiger are always man-eaters, for they get their first lessons in hunting from their mother. A tigress teaches her whelps to hunt as a cat does her kittens, by bringing them live prey to practice upon. Ten years ago, in one of the hill districts of India, a tigress was killed, whose taking off caused much rejoicing among the natives, and was told at length in many of the Indian and English newspapers. She was known all over India as the man-eater who once had given her whelps a live man to play with. She carried off the man, and kept him in the forest where some woodcutters were sleeping. His companions took refuge in trees, and from their place of safety saw her take the man alive to where the whelps were waiting close by, and lay him down before them. As the man attempted to crawl away the whelps would cling to his legs with teeth and claws, the tigress looking on and purring with pleasure. Whenever the man got too far away from the tigress, she would bound after him and bring him back. When the whelps had had enough of their sport, the tigress sprang upon the man, and, holding him down with her forepaws, began her meal from his living body.

California's "Bean King."

Dixie Thompson is the "bean king" of California, and down in Ventura County he has a ranch of 7,000 acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of beans. There were 15,000 acres planted there last year, which produced 1,000 carloads of beans. Three hundred carloads were shipped from Santa Barbara County, the product of about 5,000 acres. They are 123 distinct varieties of beans are grown in Ventura County. They are sown and cultivated in the same manner as corn, and are harvested by special machinery which cuts the vines close to the roots. The vines are then raked into windrows, piled into stacks and are thrashed by steam-power machines, which are also specially contrived for the bean business. Chicago Record.

An Austrian's Rash Wager.

A young Austrian nobleman, who had the reputation of being a brilliant talker, made a wager with a club friend that during the first year of his marriage with the daughter of a certain Count he would preserve a rigid silence when in her presence; and, in fact, would not speak a single word to her. This resolution he faithfully kept, but, owing to the fact that the wager was not made public, some very curious consequences ensued.

His wife, believing him to be insane, privately sent a brain specialist to examine the taciturn gentleman. He was on the point of being conveyed to a sanatorium when he disclosed the reason of his behavior. "When the year was up he claimed his wager, which was duly paid."

HOMESICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

The Volunteer's Malady That It Is Hardest to Treat Successfully.

It is the weariness of heart which is to-day most feared by the surgeons of the American army in the Philippines; the hopefulness for immovable men of the army in Cuba after whose names eventually appear the entries: "Died, malarial fever."

Physicians use the technical name "nostalgia" in describing the disease, but rarely care to attribute a death to it because of its many still unknown phases and untold symptoms. The dictionary definition of this word is: "Morbid longing to return to one's home or native country; homesickness especially in its severe forms, producing derangement of mental and physical functions."

Writers for medical journals say that the German army is more subject to nostalgia than any other in existence; that the German race possesses the strongest tendency to melancholia when long separated from familiar scenes.

"That a man can die from homesickness seems incredible, perhaps. Yet a surgeon of the regular army whose experience in Cuba was a varied one told me that after the volunteers were once in Cuba and in action the gravest danger which confronted the men was the 'funk,' resulting from the irresistible longing for the sight of old home and the glimpse of faces near and dear. My friend of the Thirtieth Minnesota in Manila confirms this in the lines:

"The heat bothers some and the roads are not blooming fine, but we could not have a finer set of officers nor be treated better for men who came out here to fight and not to play marbles. What is troubling many of the boys and we are not able to get it is that they know spring has come in the home country, and every man of them wants to hear a blue bird whistle and hear the call of the meadow lark. The result of this is that the fellows get a tugging at their hearts that feels like a big lump, and they go down in a heap. They don't seem sick, but they just talk and think all the time of home, and a larping wouldn't do them a bit of good."

That's nostalgia.

In the winter of 1882-1883, when the Northwest country was buried in snow, and on the frontier trains did not operate for ninety and a hundred days, there was a big shouldered, big-brained man from Wisconsin by the name of Hemingway who was snowed in at a little unhampered settlement on the Manitoba road in the Hope country. Up to the time that the blizzards commenced he received once a week a letter from his wife and children, and these letters evidently were of much account to him, for on Sundays when most of the pioneers were horse racing on the plainland he would be in his shack looking his letters over and writing home. After the snow came the mails ceased and the letters, for six or eight weeks, no one noticed any change in Hemingway, who was out there for the purpose of taking a claim and incidentally to look after the interests of a Chicago machine company. But at the end of that time, with the snow six feet deep on the level, the temperature twenty-five and thirty degrees below, and communication with the outside world absolutely impossible, Hemingway began to turn blue."

His ailment first manifested itself in a great desire to talk about the home, something he had never done before. He talked to everybody about his past, the people he knew, what his home had been, how the old farm looked, and so on until there was no longer any reason for taking any interest in it. He felt this himself and grew morose. Later he kept to his shack, became morose and sulky. One morning in March, when the ice and snow field had been masters of the region for five months, Hemingway was missing from his place. A little search revealed his body in the rear of his shack, a bullet through his heart. In the night he had gone out there in the cold and found his end.

If you have ever listened to the instrumental piece called "Hemlock" you may know how Hemingway felt when he killed the tiger of his pistol. He was a victim of nostalgia, big and strong as he was.

The cure for the disease is great exertion of will power, liberal use of water internally and externally and diversion of the mind from the painful thoughts. The cure is much easier prescribed than practiced. There is another remedy than this, though, which physicians readily favor when practicable—see home.

Run Away to Fight.

John E. Ingoldshy, of the Utah battery, in the Philippines, in a letter to his mother thus describes his escape from the hospital in order to go to the front and fight:

"When I sneaked out of the hospital, I wasn't missed for a long time, in fact, until just the other day, and when they did find it out they raised the dikes with me. They fined me \$12, because they thought much by my not drawing my ration, and the captain said he was sorry to say that I would get no credit on my discharge for fighting battles when I was supposed to be in the hospital. He said he'd try to fix it up so I would get the credit, but it was doubtful if he could. He said that if I had a leg shot off I could never have a pension. He is a good man, but the doctor."

However, I am still fighting, and am glad of it, for had I stayed in that hospital when the rest of the boys were enjoying themselves I would surely have died. If that didn't kill me, the doctor would. There was another fellow did the same thing I did, and he got the same fine. He was a great deal sicker than I, and as soon as we got away from the doctor and his dope we got well in no time."—New York Tribune.

Patron Saints of Trade.

No fewer than forty-two trades have their patron saints, mostly chosen because the selected saints worked at that particular occupation, and therefore fitted themselves to watch over, guard and protect those engaged in it. The following list gives the names of the occupations and their respective patron saints:

Armourers, St. George; artists, St. Agatha; bakers, St. Winifred; barbers, St. Louis; bookbinders, St. Louis; book-sellers, St. John; brewers, St. Florian;

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

As An Immortal—It is a little thing in comparison to believe in immortality. The great thing is to live as an immortal.—Rev. Edward E. Hale, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

Religious Discoveries.—All religious discoveries are based on the verdict of man's conscience and on the verdict of man's heart.—Rev. Dr. Calhoun, Syracuse, N. Y.

Irresistible Force.—It is irresistible force that pushes us along the line of destiny while we ignorantly make our own temporary fate.—Mrs. Gesteled, Christian Scientist, Chicago, Ill.

God's Design.—God has designed us for better things than this world can give—its honors and distinctions are temporal and fade away.—Rev. Benjamin F. Fritz, United Brethren, Columbus, Ohio.

Real Work of Life.—The real work of life, lament as we may, must be done upon the mountain, but in the valleys.—Rev. George L. Perrin, Universalist, Boston, Mass.

Individual Life.—The mind and body are separate and distinct factors in individual life, but although their relations are intimate, the mind dominates the body.—T. B. Wilson, Theosophite, Kansas City, Mo.

Right and Duty.—There is no right that is not pillared on a corresponding duty, and only he who performs that duty is entitled to the enjoyment of its corresponding right.—Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

The Early Christians.—The intense love of the early Christians stood out in contrast with the selfishness of the world like the verdure of paradise surrounded by a desert.—Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Christian Church, Chicago, Ill.

Spiritual Life.—That spiritual life whose expansion is to continue forever comes to the hour of death as the scholar's life of graduation.—Rev. H. M. Booth, Presbyterian, Auburn, N. Y.

Instruments of Power.—When God has a monopoly of us, when we have so given ourselves up to him that he has absolute control of us, then we become instruments of power.—Rev. John F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Savior's Truth.—We believe, and, indeed, we know, that God has given us our feeling of the infinite that we may individually work out our destiny by the Savior's truth and love.—Rev. Mr. Webber, Universalist, Rumford Falls, Vt.

Synonymous Terms.—In our everyday life trust, confidence and faith are practically synonymous terms. Trust, or confidence, is absolutely necessary to the welfare and stability of human society and human government.—Rev. T. Jefferson Danner, Episcopal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Progress of Truth.—Humanity has cause for thankfulness that the social and political conditions which now exist offer little, if any, real obstruction to the progress of truth. This is especially true of our own land.—Rev. George W. Stone, Unitarian, Kansas City, Mo.

Theological Reaction.—The persecution of Dr. Briggs is not an indication of theological reaction, but of ignorant recalcitrants and the stupid ambition of individual leaders. Not one among all his persecutors dares question his honesty or integrity. What is worse, not one of them dares come forth and challenge his conclusions.—Rev. Henry Frank, Independent, New York City.

Limits of Liberty.—What are the limits of liberty in the Protestant Episcopal Church? These limits are the limits of the great catholic creeds. These creeds are two, the Nicene creed and the Apostles' creed. These creeds accepted by the church universal up to the age of the Reformation, still accepted by the largest portion of Protestantism, and these alone limit our liberty of thinking.—Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York City.

Criticism of the Church.—Nothing is more evident from the New Testament than that persons who claim to be led by the spirit are called to submit the claims to the church for examination and criticism. Those who profess to be called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry are put under a three years' training. It is not enough that the candidate himself is persuaded of his call. The church must be convinced.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, Episcopalian, New York City.

A Scientific Definition.

A new definition of science is implied in a story lately told by Canon MacColl: "A friend of mine once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage coach in Yorkshire, and being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. 'Ah,' said the coachman, 'but that 'oss ain't as good as he looks; he's a scientific 'oss.' A scientific 'oss,' exclaimed my friend, 'what on earth do you mean by that?' 'I means,' replied John, 'a 'oss as thinks he knows a deal more nor he does.'—New York Post.

An Old Burial Custom.

Some of the inhabitants of New Guinea have an odd way of disposing of their dead. They place the bodies on raised platforms at some distance from their dwellings, and when the flesh has disappeared the skulls are removed to and stored in a cabin for that purpose.—Spare Moments.

Barber.—Our chairman says we ought to be able to carry the election by good, honest work. Barber.—I hope that fact all he has to depend on.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Who is Aguinaldo?" asked Maude. "Why, don't you know?" responded Mamie. "He's a Malay." "Oh, yes! How stupid of me. One of those fellows who come from Malacca."—Washington Star.

"Pa, does a fat always run faster on its trial trip?" "Yes, my boy." "Then Aguinaldo must be making trial trips every hour."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOKE HIS CONSCIENCE UP.

The Graveyard Insurance Agent and a Purchase of Strychnine in Bulk.

"A newspaper once characterized me as a man without a conscience," said the patient chrym man, "but the editor was down on me because I owed him two dollars on subscription. My conscience made me throw away a clean hundred dollars once upon a time, and I have never received any credit for it."

"You remember what they used to term, graveyard insurance, of course? It was before they had such stringent State laws. They were companies which would insure almost anything with breath in it, from the day-old infant to the dying grandmother. Lands alive! but what money a canvasser could make! The rate of insurance was low, the medical examinations were a farce, and we didn't have to do much talking. A laboring man could insure his whole family, and it wasn't once in five hundred times that an applicant was rejected. As to the insured getting their money, I have nothing to say. It wasn't my business to worry about that."

"One day I struck an old chap about seventy years old. He had a little money in the bank, and was the father of eight married children. These eight families numbered over forty persons, and when things were explained to the old man he took out a policy on the life of every one of them. He did it for a fact, and came down with the first premium in ready cash. It was the biggest day I had ever had, and I was feeling mighty good as I closed up the books. Next day I happened to be in a drug store when the old man came limping in. His eyes were weak and he didn't recognize me, and passing along to the druggist he said: 'Say, Jim, I've got to do something, or the rats will eat me out of house and home.'"

"Pizen?" asked the druggist.

"I guess so. I guess you'd better give me about half a pound of strychnine, and I'll see if I can't make the vagabond git up and hump."

"That was where my conscience woke up," said the ex-canvasser, "and I'm telling you straight that every policy was cancelled and the premiums returned within twenty-four hours. I was in the business to take the biggest kind of chances, but there were too many rats and too much strychnine in that deal."—New York Sun.

College Girls' Strong Vocabulary.

College girls have a language of their own that is not contained in the ologies and isms of student life.

That use of "grand" at Vassar College spread like a contagious disease two years ago. Everything from a new gown to the award of a fellowship received the magnificent appellation. That was a season of grandiloquence in other respects, also, for no entertainment less than a "ball" was ever given at the college. If you went to the senior parlor in response to an invitation to a "ball" you would probably find that some one was serving tea.

Both to Vassar and to Yale belong the word "stunt," but it is used in quite different senses. At Vassar it means a peculiar trick that belongs to a certain individual; at Yale it stands for any idea or plan.

Where girls dig. Harvard and Yale men "grind" or "hone," where one "frivols" the other "spruces it."

Burn Mawr has a peculiar slang term of its own for the girls who do not enter with a regular class, but come in at the middle of the year. They are known as "half-breeds" to the end of their course.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Natives' Huts in Samoa.

The natives of Samoa live in rude huts usually surrounded by an enclosed yard, which is paved with small pieces of lava. The floors of the dwellings are of the same material, over which woven mats are spread, covering the sharp points of the stones which form the floor. The houses rest on central and outer posts, and the space between these is shut off by means of palm leaf mats so as to keep out wind and rain and to provide protection at night. The framework of the roofs is covered with leaves of the pandanus tree which are very skillfully put together. The harbor at Apia is surrounded by coral reefs which are the cause of many shipwrecks. The Samoans, who spend a great deal of their time on the water, know these reefs thoroughly, and their services are invaluable to navigators. The natives are seldom seen in their original costume, and the men as well as the women of those regions which are most visited by foreigners wear a skirt-like garment and a light jacket.—Scientific American.

Cromwell's Many Descendants.

The descendants of Cromwell living to-day number several hundred persons. They all trace their descent through the female members of the Protector's family, as the last male descendant, Mr. Cromwell of Chestnut, died in 1821. Many well known English public men have had Cromwell's blood in their veins. In recent times, they include a Prime Minister, Lord Gerdiech, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, a Foreign Secretary, Lord Chelmsford, a Governor-General of India, Lord Ripon, a Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Cowper, and the late Charles Villiers. Sir William Harcourt, through his first wife, was connected with the house of Cromwell.

Two tunnels have been driven into the coal deposits near Circle City, in the Upper Yukon region.

Missing

Crawford Avalanche

Grayling, Michigan

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